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SPECIAL NOTICE.

Fro and after this date, no name of a new subsc ber will be entered without payment in adva e, nor will the paper be sent to such subscri rs for a longer time than is paid for.

uch of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us hen making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

GEN. JACKSON'S VICTORY.

We clip the following from the Maryland News Sheet:

A fierce and well contested battle took place on Saturday last between the forces of Gen. Pope and those of Stonewall Jackson. The engagement commenced at Cedar Mountain, about eight miles south of Culpeper Court House. Early on Saturday morning Gens. Jackson and Ewell crossed the Rapidan in force. Their advance guard was speedily brought into collision with the division of Federal troops commanded by Gen. Banks. During the greater part of the day the battle was almost wholly confined to the artillery, but about six o'clock in the afternoon a general engagement ensued. A bloody and determined conflict followed, during which the brigade of General Williams, constituting the right wing of the force under Gen. Banks, suffered severely. The whole of Banks' corps were finally brought into action, and the fight was continued for nearly two hours, when "overpowered by superior numbers some of the regiments retreated in disorder." Darkness set in soon after and put a stop to the carnage. But although the musketry ceased, the Confederate artillery posted upon Cedar Mountain kept up a random fire, which was continued until near midnight. In the meantime the Federal troops fell back to the cover of some woods, about half a mile to the rear of their original position, where they were reinforced by the corps of McDowell and Sigel, and Gen. Pope taking command of the whole in person, the troops of Banks again fell back half a mile, "resting on their arms in a pleasant clover field." They were speedily, however, compelled to abandon their bivouac. Some of the men of Crawford's brigade incautiously made fires that revealed their position and a number of shells were thrown by the enemy, which bursting among trains, ambulances and horses, created an excitement that finally increased to a panic. "The regiments," says the correspondent of the New York Herald, "took to their heels to get out of range, and seeing so many men retreating, others that had not reached the field also started to run, and soon the roads were crowded with frightened people, who added to the existing misfortunes by telling wild stories of repulse and loss and discomfiture."

The reinforcements brought forward by Gen'l Pope, being in advance, held their ground through the night, and on the following day it was discovered that the Confederates had also fallen back, although the reason which impelled them to do so does not appear to be known. Yesterday, we learn by a later telegram from Culpeper, they sent in a flag of truce asking permission to bury their dead, from which it is inferred that they were too badly cut up to maintain their position. The loss on both sides is said to be very heavy. On the part of the Federals it is estimated at not less than three thousand in killed, wounded and missing; whilst the Confederates are supposed to have lost an equal number. The casualties among the Federal officers are represented as having been unusually numerous. So far as particulars have reached us, the battle appears to have been indecisive—neither party claiming the victory.

Strong Language—Lincoln Denounced.—At a meeting recently held in Fairfield county, Ohio, Dr. Olds, a Democratic candidate for Congress, made a speech, during which the following language was used by him in reference to Lincoln's emancipation scheme:

"I denounce Lincoln as a tyrant. He has perjured his soul. He may imprison me, but I will still cry tyrant. I denounce these acts of oppression as foul acts of perjury against the Constitution."

"And now, my fellow Democrts, I am going to have a vision, which, if it were not a vision might be treason, but what I now say I say in sleep, and I am not therefore responsible." * * * "*I see blood at the ballot this fall.* The President has issued his proclamation for 300,000 more troops, and Congress has passed a law authorizing him to draft them. He will have to draft them if he gets them, because these cowardly Abolitionists will not enlist. There is an election this fall, and they want to carry it. They want to draft Democrats; they will draft them to prevent their voting. They have the power, and can so arrange it. You will not be cheated. *I tell you you will not submit to these wrongs. You will see blood.* If they attempt to arrest us and take us from our families to support an Adminisiration in its violations of the Constitution, *we will resist even to blood.* If the Democrats don't succeed at the ballot-box they will succeed at the *point of the bayonet.* What I mean is, that Lincoln's minions will surround the ballot-box this fall with bayonets to prevent Democrats from voting, and we will resist them with the bayonet."

Maryland Refugees.—Numbers of Marylanders, fleeing from the draft to come, are daily crossing the border, and hurrying on to Richmond. Thirty reached here yesterday morning, and five hundred more are now on this side the Potomac, making their way on foot. On one day last week, two hundred seized the steamer Patuxent, and crossing the Potomac, set her on fire, and burned her to the water's edge. Another party are reported to have seized and similarly disposed of the steamer Planter.

The latest arrived refugees report having seen on the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers great numbers of transports laden with troops.

Richmond Examiner, 18th.

Gen. Pettigrew.—We are highly gratified to learn, from a near relative of Gen. Pettigrew residing in our City, that two of his wounds have already healed, and the other is improving, though his right arm is still paralyzed. The General has reported for service, and we suppose will soon be in the field again.—*Raleigh Standard.*

From the Raleigh Standard.

COL. VANCE, THE GOVERNOR ELECT.

Col. Z. B. Vance, the Governor elect of this State, arrived in this City on Saturday last, and took lodgings at the Yarborough House. At night a large number of citizens spontaneously assembled, waited on him, and called for a speech. Though fatigued by travel, and not in as robust health as usual, owing to the hardships of camp service, he nevertheless responded in his best manner, and for some twenty minutes entertained his audience with remarks which elicited the most enthusiastic approval and applause.

He thanked his fellow-citizens for the compliment implied in their call upon him. We had just passed through a somewhat excited election. The people had taken their own affairs into their own hands, and had given a majority for the Conservative cause and for him, which for magnitude was like the deluge when compared with all subsequent risings and overflowings of the waters. There had been a feeble attempt to create and array parties in the midst of war, but the people would have none of it, and had so declared by their votes. The street corner politicians, and the politicians who had mounted stumps and pine logs and harangued the people and urged them to go with them, had been quietly and firmly told that they would do no such thing—that they were determined to do their own voting even in war times like the present; and, by their verdict at the ballot box, they had acted for themselves, not for party, and had told these politicians to take their seats for a while, at least, at the lower end of the table.

Many hard, and some unjust things had been said of him during the campaign. It had been said that he was not in the fight at Newbern or Malvern Hill. He had been of the opinion that he was in those fights; but he confessed that, in this respect, he was very much in the frame of mind of one of Mr. McDuffie's clients who had been arraigned on a capital charge. That great advocate made a speech in defence of his client which drew tears from the Court, the Jury, the audience, the women, children and all; and the result was he was acquitted. After he had paid Mr. McDuffie his fee, which was a good one, of course, the latter said to him, calling him by his name—"You are certainly guilty of that crime." "Not a bit of it," responded his client. "I thought I was guilty before you made that speech, but I am certain now that I am not." I thought, said Col. Vance, that I was in both of those fights; but after the efforts made to prove that I was not, I am willing to admit that I was not there—though, said he, I do retain an indistinct recollection of the bullets that whistled around my ears. There was one thing, however, which he felt sure his opponents would admit; and that was, that he was in the race for Governor. The illustration, and the good-humored manner in which he referred to this charge, produced roars of laughter.

But seriously, said Col. Vance, we must forget, if possible, the character of the late political campaign, and the unfounded charges with which his friends and himself had been assailed. He wanted the people to feel, as he felt, that the first, the great, the absorbing purpose now should be to beat back our invaders and establish the independence of this glorious Confederation of States. He desired to forget even that it had been charged that he and those with whom he acted, were for a return to the old Union. Such a charge struck him as monstrous. Was it for this that North Carolina solemnly dissolved her connection with that government? Was it for this that she had organized nearly sixty regiments, and had poured out her treasure and the blood of her sons like water, on every battle-field, from that of Great Bethel to the crowning victories below Richmond? Was it for this that our people were submitting cheerfully to all kinds of privations at home; while our brave boys were daring disease, and wounds, and captivity, and death in the face of the enemy? Was it for this that our women and children had contributed of their household goods—the work of their delicate fingers—uncounted stores of provisions for our troops, encouraging those who were already in the field, and bidding others go to their aid? Was it for this that many of these women and children, on hundreds and hundreds of farms, were toiling day by day in the burning sun, with bare feet, following the plough, handling the hoe and the axe, that they might produce and gather the harvests for sustenance while their husbands and fathers, and sons, and brothers were engaged in the fight? No, said he, gentlemen, our people are properly and terribly in earnest. Their eyes are fixed on the goal of independence, and they will reach it, happen what may; and I want you, and I want *all* the people of the State, to aid me with *all* their energies, *all* their means, and *all* their confidence in this mighty struggle, until the Confederate States shall stand proudly among the nations free and independent. He would not characterize the charge made against his friends and himself of being reconstructionists. The people, at the polls, had done that. The people had been a unit from the first in their resistance to the Northern government, and in their determination to establish their independence. They were a unit now. He forgave those who had thus assailed him, as he hoped his friends would; and he would forget it, if he could. He hoped God would forgive them for such a charge, brought on such insufficient grounds, against their own fellow-citizens for party purposes. For his part he was determined to know no party during this war. He should think only of the best means to establish our independence, and in this great work he asked and expected the co-operation and support of all

Col. Vance then referred to the number of troops furnished for the war by North Carolina, and the manner in which those troops had conducted themselves in the service. He knew that our people were as determined, as they were modest in their character, and always in earnest in what they undertook; but he was not prepared for that brilliant *dash* in their nature which they had exhibited on the battle-field. He had looked for steady, unyielding courage; but they had shown themselves among the foremost, if not the very foremost in the use of the bayonet. A Yankee prisoner, who was evidently a close observer, had said to one of our soldiers, "You North Carolinians have less sense and less powder than any soldiers I ever saw." "Why do you say that?" responded the soldier. "Because," said the Yankee, "whenever we saw a North Carolina regiment in the late battles, they were double-quicking towards us; and pretty soon some little fellow in gray uniform would step out in front of them and say, "*fix bayonets*," and then he would say, "*charge bayonets*," and they would come right at us in a quick run." "I really believe," said he, "that your soldiers don't get their full powder ration, for they never shoot more than once before we hear that everlasting order, "*fix bayonets.*" He thought our soldiers had a special fancy for empty muskets. This, said Col. Vance, was the highest compliment which could have been paid to our troops He also referred to the exalted character which our State maintained for her integrity and honesty among her sisters, as was evidenced not only by the scrupulous fidelity with which she had thus far observed all her obligations to the common government, but by the high price which her bonds commanded in the Richmond market. It was the duty, as it should be the pride of our people, to maintain this character under all circumstances.

Again thanking the assemblage for the honor done him by calling upon him, he bade them good night, and retired to his room. His remarks, as we have stated, were most enthusiastically received, and we are glad to learn that they gave satisfaction to many of those present who had voted against him.

Col. Vance left in the cars for his home, in Buncombe, on Sunday evening. We are gratified to have it in our power to inform our readers that his inauguration as Governor, on Monday the 8th day of next month, *will be public.* A large concourse will no doubt attend to witness the inauguration. The oaths of office will be administered by Chief Justice Pearson, or by some one of the Judges of the Supreme or Superior Courts.

More Prisoners.—Between 25 and 30 yankee prisoners, among whom were 6 commissioned officers, supposed to have been captured from Pope's army in a skirmish on the 16th, were brought to Richmond on Sunday last.

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.
THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 21, 1862.

CONGRESS.—Congress met on Monday. In the Senate, the President's Message was read, and notice given by Mr. Yancey of an amendment to the rules, requiring the sessions of the Senate to be open unless otherwise ordered by a two-thirds vote. In the House, Mr. Miles introduced a bill extending the provisions of the Conscript Act to persons between the ages of 35 and 45. Mr. Foote several bills for rataliation on the Yankees, and a bill dispensing with secret sessions unless ordered by two-thirds. The President's Message interrupted Mr. Foote's speech thereon.

The President's Message will be found in the preceding page. It appears to us to be a sensible and timely document, and we are glad to see that it meets with favor from the press, except of course the Richmond Examiner.

Nothing of interest occurred in either House on Tuesday, except the introduction by Mr. Foote of a bill to raise 250,000 men, through the State authorities instead of by an extension of the Conscript Act.

JACKSON'S VICTORY AT CEDAR CREEK.—The yankee accounts of this battle show it to have been even more important than we had supposed. They admit a loss of 3000. It is true they claim to have damaged us to an equal extent; but that is denied, and our loss stated to be 600. As the yankees admit 3000, we may safely put down 5000 as the minimum of their casualties. The Baltimore account, which we copy, says that neither party claims the victory. This is a mistake, as the yankees found when they read Jackson's official dispatch: "On the evening of the 9th inst. God blessed our arms with another victory."

Other yankee accounts besides that copied by us give further particulars, concurring with that in the main. The 3d Wisconsin regiment fled at the first fire; with great difficulty they were rallied and brought up again, and again broke and ran, proving worse than useless, says the correspondent of the N. Y. Times. Of the 28th N. Y. Regiment, all the field officers and all the captains and more than half of the men were killed or wounded. "The 46th Pennsylvania had hardly enough men left to form a company," and its field officers all wounded. The 2d Massachusetts Regiment "was nearly all sacrificed."

The N. Y. Times says editorially that neither party has anything to boast of. The Times has a right to speak for itself, but not for the Confederates. It blames Pope severely for sending only 7, or 8, or 9000 of the 40,000 men he had close at hand, to resist an attack which he was forewarned would be made. The truth is, no doubt, that he did send twice the number stated, and he has fairly subjected himself to such criticism by attempting to account for his defeat by a false statement of the number of his men engaged.

Letters published in New York mention by name, as killed or wounded, 3 Generals, 3 Colonels, 3 Lieut. Cols., 4 Majors, 4 Captains, 2 Adjutants, and 1 Surgeon.

The fact that stocks fell and specie rose in New York on the receipt of the news is conclusive as to the real Northern view of this "drawn battle." The pocket nerve responds truly, however the yankee papers and officers may attempt to deceive.

THINGS AT THE NORTH.—The difficulty about the employment of free negro regiments in the yankee army is getting to be more and more serious. The abolitionists are bent upon it, and the President and the Democrats oppose it. We think the former will carry their point at last. A great sensation was created by a speech of Lincoln to a deputation of free blacks who waited upon him and asked to be received into the army. In the course of the speech he said—

"When you cease to be slaves, you are yet far removed from being placed on an equality with the white race. You are cut off from many of the advantages which the white race enjoy. The aspiration of men is to enjoy equality with the best when free; but on this broad continent not a single man of your race is made the equal of a single man of ours. Go where you are treated the best, and the ban is still upon you."

The New York Herald sustains this strong doctrine; but it may be imagined how it is relished by the abolitionists. The yankee family is evidently in an uproar.

We see that the Richmond Whig entertains the same opinion, or rather doubts the sincerity of Lincoln, as follows:—

"We do not give Lincoln credit for honesty in this new position. He would give the lie direct to all his political antecedents, and estrange from himself the fanatics of the North, who constitute the bulk of the party that elected him, should he permanently occupy this ground. It is only a ruse. He wants troops *now.* The "conservative" element, so called, of the North is a powerful party, and he wants them to help fill the ranks. This he knows they will not do if he avows a determination to carry out the views of his ultra friends. But they will aid him in his present strait, if he occupies "conservative" ground. His army will be filled—the sword in his own hand. Then he can and will do as he proposes, and that man must be insane who does not now believe that the Great Mogul of abolitionism will, as soon as he has the power, carry out the programme of abolitionism."

St. Louis and Cairo accounts show the greatest alarm at the tremendous uprising of guerillas all over the west. The yankee outrages have become intolerable, as they do wherever they are allowed to bear rule, and the guerillas are swarming in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, and the whole Mississippi region. "The friends of the Union are in a despondent mood. The federal troops are thrown wholly upon the defensive, without the opportunity or apparently the ability to make a single aggressive move," says one account. "From every section of Missouri," says another, "we receive the same report—guerillas arming, guerillas robbing Union families, guerillas plundering towns, guerillas attacking small squads of Union soldiers in overwhelming numbers, guerillas threatening this point and that point, guerillas stopping wagon trains and Missouri river steamboats, and in short perpetrating all conceivable sorts of thieving and assassination."

Such are the cheering accounts which prefigure the redemption of the great States of Kentucky and Missouri.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GENERALS LEE AND HALLECK.—Northern papers of the 16th contain the correspondence—also communicated to our Congress by President Davis—between Generals Lee and Halleck in reference to outrages by Butler in New Orleans, Hunter in South Carolina, and Pope and others in Virginia. Gen. Lee calls Halleck's attention to the murder of Mumford by Butler, of Col. John Owen of Missouri by Pope's orders, and the late orders issued by Pope on assuming command in Virginia, and accompanies his letter with the General Orders issued at Richmond and heretofore published in the Observer. Halleck returns Gen. Lee's letter and the Orders, declining to receive them because "couched in language exceedingly insulting to the Government of the United States."

This is manifestly a mere pretext to avoid an attempt to defend what cannot be defended or justified.

Resigned.—The resignation of Col. Z. B. Vance, of the 26th N. C. Regiment, has been accepted to take effect from yesterday.—*Richmond Whig, 20th.*

THE ELECTIONS.—We annex the returns received since our last. Col. Vance's majority steadily increases, and may reach 40,000.

	Vance.	Johnston.
Alleghany	227	12
Ashe	648	15
Beaufort	400 maj.	
Camden	127	13
Clay	202 maj	
Martin	282	230
McDowell	728	104
Pasquotank	176	19
Perquimons	99	13
Pitt	475 maj	
Watauga	404	61
Wilson	188	466
	3,956	933
59 Counties heretofore,	43,091	15,559
	47,047	16,492

Anson and Union.—Senate, W. C. Smith. *Anson.*—Commons, Major Purdie Richardson and R. H. Burns. *Union.*—Commons, C. Q. Lemmonds.

Cleveland.—Commons, David Beam, J. R. Logan.

Caldwell.—Commons, Mr. Barnhardt.

Gates and Chowan.—Senate, Capt. Mills L. Eure. *Gates.*—Commons, W. H. Manning. *Chowan.*—Commons, Lemuel C. Benbury.

Camden and Currituck.—Senate, D. McD. Lindsey. *Camden.*—Commons, John Forbes.

Pasquotank and Perquimons.—Senate, Lieut. W. H. Bagley. *Pasquotank.*—Commons, W. E. Mann.

Chatham.—Senate, W. P. Taylor. Commons, Thos B. Harris, Lieut. W. J. Headen, M. Q. Waddell

Watauga.—Commons, William Horton.

Ashe and Alleghany.—Commons, J. M. Gentry.

COL. VANCE AND HIS REGIMENT.—We see that the Governor elect arrived at Raleigh on Saturday evening last.

A letter from an officer in his Regiment, the 26th, to his father in this place, dated near Petersburg, Aug. 16th, says,—

"Last night Col. Vance made his farewell address to his Regiment, and this morning he left us. Just before leaving he sent for all his officers and took each one by the hand and bade him "Farewell." A nobler hearted and more devoted patriot never lived. His officers presented him with a fine sword. There are Colonels beloved by their men, but there never was a Regiment more devoted to its commander than was the 26th to Col. Vance. I felt this morning when he left us as if I had lost a father or a brother. He has been with us nearly twelve months, through the battle of Newbern and the storm of balls and bombs on the blood-stained Hill of Malvern, and he has ever been found the same brave, generous and gallant soldier. Always mindful of the safety and comfort of his men, he has gained their love and veneration."

AMAZING.—We find in one of our North Carolina exchanges, copied from another of them, the following among other remarks about Col. Vance:—

"He must take either the side of the South or of the North in his Inaugural, and in it foreshadow what the policy of his forthcoming administration will be with regard to the present war, and the relationship which North Carolina bears to the Confederate Government by the act of secession. He can occupy no middle ground upon these questions. They must be met promptly—squarely."

Considering the position of Col. Vance in front of the foe, whilst both the author and endorser of the above have been safe at home, and considering the vote of the people of North Carolina, we are astounded at such remarks. Is that the way to *promote* the cause of the South? or rather will it not damage that cause? Is there to be no end to party strife and vilification?

SPLENDID FRUIT.—This morning two servants came into our office bearing a can of fresh Butter and a large basket full of delicious Peaches, Grapes, Apples, Plums and Pears, a present from Mrs. Maggie B. Smith, of Rosedale in this county, a tribute, as she kindly says, to our devotion to the cause of the soldiers. Greatly as we appreciate her large-hearted gift, far more do we value the kind words which accompanied it.

LARGE PEACHES.—We have received a basket of peaches of great size and beauty, from a Lady, Miss Bettie A. Cobb, of Robeson county. They are decidedly the finest we have seen, averaging 8½ ounces in weight, the largest weighing full 10 ounces, and measuring 10¼ inches in circumference. The fair donor has our hearty thanks.

FLEECING.—An officer writes from near Petersburg, that water-melons that we buy in North Carolina at 25 cents sell there at $2 50 to $3; peaches 50 cents a dozen, and other things in proportion. Alas for the poor soldier, with $11 a month. But let him struggle on—so much the more merit for noble service under such circumstances,—so much the more glorious the final triumph.

AN INFAMOUS RECORD.—People sometimes doubt the truth of the accounts published in the newspapers of yankee outrages. Many persons look on them as they have been accustomed to regard the electioneering *canards* of unscrupulous politicians. They are in error. Read the letter of the yankee correspondent of the New York World who writes from Pope's Army of thieves and counterfeiters, and doubts will vanish. It is an infamous record.

CATCHING THE RUNAWAYS.—The yankees are doing a large business in arresting their runaways from the draft. See the following summary from late Northern papers:—

The steamship Northern Light was boarded at her wharf in New York, just previous to sailing, and every man unprovided with a passport hurried off. A large crowd were thus prevented from leaving the country, whose design was evidently to evade military duty. Several vessels bound for Europe were ordered to remain on Monday until an examination of their passengers could be made.

The Adelaide was overtaken off the light-ship and 120 passengers taken off.

The Albert Gallatin was overtaken at sea by a swift steamer and all the male passengers removed.

In the Third precinct over 200 men were prevented from sailing on the Saxonia.

In the Twenty-seventh precinct a great many arrests have been made.

In the Twenty-eighth precinct over 400 arrests were made on the steamer Etna.

Many arrests were made in the Sixth precinct.

The Detroit and Chicago papers state that the rush for Canada is tremendous. At Milwaukee, too, a great many arrests are made daily of persons going to Canada to avoid a draft.

THE BATTLE OF CEDAR RUN.—The yankees have pretended that Gen. Jackson sent a flag of truce to ask permission to bury his dead. What a shallow pretence this was, is shown by Northern accounts themselves. The correspondent of the N. Y. Herald states, in the first place that Lieut. Elliott Johnston, of Gen. Garnett's staff, made his appearance on the battle field, waving a white flag; but he subsequently adds, that it was not to ask permission to do that which the Confederates had already nearly accomplished, but to allow the Federal troops to bury their dead, granting them two hours for that purpose, the time being subsequently extended "by mutual consent." Lieut. Johnston, moreover, claimed possession, it is said, of all the arms, &c., left upon the field, and refused to let them be removed. The correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, in commenting upon the battle, declares that "the position of our army on the battle field could not have been worse. The enemy had every advantage in position and numbers, and was therefore successful. Yes, I say successful, although official reports will probably announce a victory."

RETALIATORY MEASURES.

ADJ'T AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Aug. 20, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 59.

I. Whereas, information has been received that certain peaceable citizens of the Confederate States have been seized and put to death by order of General Fitch, commanding the Army of the United States, which had invaded the State of Arkansas, upon the gronnd that one of the said invading army had been shot by some unknown person, who, whatever his condition, had an unquestionable right to defend his home; and whereas, inquiry has been made of the Government of the United States as to the correctness of the said information, and whether the action of General Fitch has the sanction of the said Government, to which inquiry the authorities of the United States have refused to answer; and whereas, our Government is thereby driven to retaliatory measures as the only means to protect the lives of the peaceable citizens of the Confederate States, who may fall into the hands of General Fitch, or any person acting under his authority.

It is hereby ordered that General officers commanding troops of the Confederate States shall forthwith ascertain and report to the President whether such acts have been committed, and upon being certified thereof shall forthwith set apart, by lot, from among any prisoners taken from the army under the command of General Fitch, a number of officers equal in number to the persons who have been put to death as aforesaid, and place them in close confinement for execution, at such time thereafter as may be ordered by the President, and shall regard the said General Fitch, if captured, not as a prisoner of war, but place him in confinement as a felon until the further orders of the President.

By order, S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

From the Coast.—Rumours of various kinds have reached here, within the last few days, of aggressive movements being made from Newbern by the Yankee force there under Foster.

From the best information we can receive they landed, on Friday or Saturday, a force at Swansboro', in Onslow county, which has been stated as amounting to between two and three thousand: a part of this force consisting of cavalry and artillery. They succeeded in capturing one of Captain Ward's pickets.

Among other depredations committed by them, we learn that they destroyed Mr. Scott's and Mr. Sanders' Salt Works, and perhaps other Salt works on that part of the coast. In fact, we have just learned that they destroyed every salt work, or arrangement for making salt, within ten miles of Swansboro'. They are the same marauders who recently advanced in the direction of Kinston.

To the great value of these works—their indispensable necessity at this time—we think the attention of the Confederate and State Governments ought to be called. No doubt the enemy contemplates further depredations of the same character nearer Wilmington.

Wilmington Journal, 20th.

From Western Virginia.—The following telegram was received, yesterday, by Gov. Letcher:

NARROWS (NEW DUBLIN,) Aug. 18.

To Gov. Letcher:—We have reliable intelligence that the enemy has left Pack's Ferry, Meadow Bluff, and Flat Top, and the impression is, that they are evacuating Western Virginia. R. H. CATLETT

The troops from Western Virginia have probably been ordered to the Rappahannock. The plan of the enemy seems to be the concentration of an immense army in that portion of the State, with the belief that they will be able to overwhelm the Confederate forces by the superiority of numbers, and thus ensure an easy march "on to Richmond." Let them try it.—*Rich. Whig.*

The Confederates Capture Port Clift, Tenn.—AUGUSTA, Aug. 19.—A special dispatch to the Constitutionalist, dated Knoxville, Tenn., Aug. 19, says that Capers' 12th Georgia battalion, and a portion of the 3d Alabama (Lt. Col. Moody,) and Georgia cavalry, (Capt. Nelson,) after a forced march of twenty-four miles, attacked Port Clift, near Huntsville, Tenn., on the 15th inst., and carried it at the point of the bayonet. The colors of the 7th Federal Tennessee regiment were captured, and a large quantity of ordnance, commissary and quartermaster's stores destroyed. None killed in Capers' battalion.

From Arkansas.—Our information from Arkansas is rather meagre, yet cheering. The outrages of the Federals in their passage through the State have aroused the people almost to a man, and a numerous army is now prepared to dispute the further advance of the enemy. Reinforcements from other States have also arrived, and Gen. Holmes has assumed command. The ordnance stores have been replenished to the necessary extent, and the commissary department is well supplied from the herds and granaries of the West. Our friends are now sanguine of their ability to check and finally drive Curtis' force from the State.—*Charleston Courier, 19th.*

Gen. Fitch.—As the "order" relative to the Yankee General Fitch will attract universal attention, we republish the following paragraph from the Baltimore Sun of the 24th ult.:

General Fitch, late Senator from Indiana, now leading a brigade at St. Charles, in Arkansas, has just hung two guerillas in pursuance of the pledges to do so in case of the murder of any of his men. The first engineer of the Lexington was shot while sitting at a port hole. Gen. Fitch immediately *took two of the citizens of St. Charles and hung them in a public place in the town.*

"FREEING THE NEGROES."—The Yankees at the late fight at Baton Rouge adopted a genuine yankee fashion of abolitionism. To save their own vile carcases, they stationed 300 negroes in front of their own lines, and 150 of them were killed. Such are the tender mercies of the yankees to the negroes.

The War in Missouri—Independence Captured by the Rebels.—LEXINGTON, MO., Aug. 12.—Independence was attacked yesterday by 1,500 rebels under Col. Hughes and Quantrell, and, after an hour's severe fighting, the Federals surrendered. Twenty of our men are reported killed.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 12.—A battle took place yesterday at Independence, between the Federal force, 350 men, under Lieut. Col. Buell, and from 500 to 600 guerillas under the notorious Col. Hughes, assisted by Quantrell and Hayes, resulting in the complete rout and surrender of our troops. Most of the prisoners were paroled by taking the oath not to take up arms.

Morgan Captures Gallatin, Tenn., and Three Hundred Federals.—CHATTANOOGA, Aug. 17.—Morgan turned up at Gallatin, Tenn., 20 miles from Nashville, on last Tuesday. He captured the place and three hundred prisoners; has blown up the railroad tunnel, destroyed three trains and an immense amount of commissary stores. He sent a dispatch to Mayor Smith of Nashville saying that he would call on him shortly, as he had not seen him since Smith got beat for an office in the Confederate army. Morgan camped next night in Hartsville.

DIED,

In this place last night, Miss LENORAH A. McMILLAN, daughter of the late Geo. McMillan, aged 17 years 9 months and 21 days.

On Haymount, in this vicinity, 14th inst., PHILIP ALOYSIUS, son of Philip and Helen Schaermann, aged one year and ten months.

At McIver's Depot, on the 11th inst., "LITTLE JIMMIE," only son of H. G. and A. J. Fooshee, aged 7 months.

He lived just long enough
To cheer the heart of his mother;
He died just soon enough,
In Heaven to meet his father. Com.

At Wrightsville, on the evening of the 17th inst., ISABEL SAVAGE, youngest daughter of William A. and Eliza Ann Wright, aged 5 years and 3 months.

Very suddenly, 16th inst., of congestion of the heart, at his residence near Laurinburgh, Richmond county, Mr. JOHN L. FAIRLEY, a most worthy man, than whom few ever lived more quietly and more usefully.

At his residence in Wake county, on Thursday the 7th inst., after a short illness, SETH B. JONES, Esq., in the 36th year of his age. He was possessed of many excellent qualities, which much endeared him to his family and friends.

NORTHERN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

RICHMOND, Aug. 19.—We have received (says the Richmond Examiner,) New York and Philadelphia papers as late as last Saturday—the 16th. We gather from them the following summary of news:

The steamer Glasgow had arrived at New York with four days later news from Europe. The Queen in a speech proroguing Parliament, says: "Civil war, which has for some time been raging in America, has unfortunately continued in unabated intensity, and the evils with which it has been attended have not been confined to the American continent; but her Majesty, having from the outset determined to take no part in the contest, has seen no reason to depart from the neutrality which she has steadily adhered to."

In the House of Lords Earl Stratheldon moved for the correspondence with Mr. Mason relative to the acknowledgment of the Southern States. Earl Russell said it was not expedient to produce papers. The agent of the Confederate States was not recognized, and all communication was unofficial. Correspondence had taken place between Messrs. Adams and Seward, but the British government replied as before. He stated that no communication had been received from any Foreign Power relative to the recognition of the Southern States. Earl Malmesbury suggested that the government should communicate with other Powers, with a view of offering mediation if a favorable opportunity arises, to which Earl Russell agreed that, if mediation is offered, all Powers should join in it. The motion was finally withdrawn.

The London Times editorially argues if England wishes to give the Federals a new impulse, she has but to take some step which can be represented as interference; and Lincoln will soon get his 300,000 men, and chances of peace indefinitely postponed.

The London Daily News anticipates that if the cotton dearth lasts till Christmas Parliamentary provisions for relief of the distress will not suffice to meet the exigencies.

The Journal de St. Petersburg denies the rumors that Russia joined France in a proposition from England for the recognition of the Confederates and mediation.

In Liverpool, cotton had advanced ¼ to ⅜d since the previous advices; but the market closed quiet on the 7th inst. The prices for breadstuffs and provisions were unchanged. Consols, for money, were quoted in London on the 7th at 93½ to 93⅝.

Later From the North.—RICHMOND, Aug. 19.—We have received, says the Dispatch, Northern papers of the 16th instant. On the night of the 13th inst, the steamer West Point, with 279 convalescent troops from Newport News, for Burnside's army, was run into at Acquia Creek by the steamer George Peabody, Capt. Travers, and sunk in ten minutes. Seventy-three lives were lost, including the wives of Major Dort, Lieut-Col. Scott, and Capt. Cummings, of the 6th N. H. regiment. The negro brigade of General Hunter, at Hilton Head, S. C., has been disbanded, as "the negroes could not be made soldiers." A large number of Yankees are going over the Canada line and taking the oath of allegiance to the British Government, to avoid being drafted. Gen. Pope, in his official report of the battle of Cedar Run, says that his loss was 1,500 killed and wounded. The Quincy Herald says 21 Confederate prisoners were shot at Macon, Mo., on the 12th, for breaking their parole, and twelve more are under sentence of death. Robt. A. Dobbin, of the Baltimore American, died on the 14th inst. There is a general dissatisfaction expressed at the result of the battle at Cedar Run. The New York World says it is the "old story over again," but consoles itself with the announcement from Washington that the Federal army is going to "try it over again," by advancing on the Confederate forces.

Maryland "secesh" sympathizers are going into Fort McHenry at the rate of twenty-five per day. Among the most prominent of those arrested last week, was Hon. John Thompson Mason, Judge of the Court of Appeals. The Maryland News Sheet office, of Baltimore, has been taken possession of by the police, and the editors and proprietors sent to Fort McHenry, by order of Gen. Wool. The editor of the Dubuque (Iowa) Herald has also been arrested charged with discouraging enlistments.

From Louisiana.—JACKSON, MISS., August 18.—On the 16th inst., the Federal gunboat Sumter, in attempting to make a landing at Bayou Sara, ran aground. A demand for her surrender was made by the Mayor at Bayou Sara, on behalf of the military of the Parish and volunteers from Mississippi. Capt. Erwin, commanding the Sumter, asked an hour to consider, which was granted. In the meanwhile, the Federal transport Ceres arrived, and the Confederates having no artillery to keep her off, she ran alongside the Sumter, when the officers and crew hastily abandoned her and escaped on the transport.

Numerous small arms and a large amount of stores were found aboard the Sumter. She was then fired and destroyed. The flames unfortunately destroyed the depot of the West Feliciana railroad, which stands near the bank of the river, together with 150 hogsheads of Sugar. Part of this Sugar had been seized and left there under claim.

The Federal gunboat Essex, gunboat No. 7, and a transport, arrived next morning at Bayou Sara, and landed a small force, which was allowed to march half a mile inland, when they were attacked by the Confederates, who mortally wounded and captured one of the invaders, badly wounded three, and ran the balance back to their boats. Our loss was none. The gunboats then threw four shells into town, without damage, and then retired with the transport, threatening to return and destroy the town.

Among the spoils from the Sumter were two U. S. flags, one pennant, and one chest of signal flags.

BAYOU SARA, Aug 17.—The iron clad gunboat Essex is now lying opposite the town. She will be resisted. Heavy and continuous firing was heard at Port Hudson last night.

Capt. Todd Killed.—Capt. Todd, Lincoln's brother-in-law, but a gallant officer in the Confederate army, was killed in the battle of Baton Rouge.

Distinguished Arrival.—Among the arrivals of Marylanders in Richmond on yesterday, was the Hon. John B. Brooke, President of the State Senate of Maryland. He effected his escape from the beleaguered borders of his oppressed State by a means which we trust will be successfully adopted by thousands more of his fellow-citizens.—*Richmond Enquirer, 20th.*

COPPERAS.—The Richmond Dispatch says that copperas is selling in the stores there at $5 and $8 a lb. A word to Messrs. Tysor & Johnson, and Mr. Vink.

A COMPROMISE WITH THE SOUTH ADVOCATED.

The Freeman's Journal and Catholic Register, of New York, has the following editorial on the necessity of "compromising" with the Southern Confederacy:

THE WAY OF PEACE.

Is it sought to end this war by the North *crushing* the South? For *such* a purpose no adequate exertion has yet been made. If that is the game, the call for only three hundred thousand more soldiers is as incommensurate as was the call sixteen months ago for *seventy-five thousand* to whip the South and retake the forts. We leave aside the question whether any united and determined people numbering twelve, or, as is the fashion to compute it, *eight* millions, *can* be crushed on their own soil. It was by *Irish* aid that Ireland was subjugated to England. Belgium stands there with her five millions, more populous and more independent than ever before—though she has been the theatre of the most famous battles of Europe century after century. Switzerland, with less than three millions of people, has successfully defied the legionary hosts of Austria, of Lorraine, of Burgundy, and of France. Portugal, with less than four millions, has always succeeded in resisting the attempts of Spain, in the proudest days of the latter, to absorb her, by her preponderating power. It seems to be one of the axioms of Bonaparte, which time sanctions as profoundly true, that, "A people, to be free of another, has but to will it!" If the United States are to prove this an unsound axiom, it must be by a far different display of power from anything yet exhibited. Volunteering must be abandoned, and drafting resorted to. It is no three hundred thousand men, but a *million*, that the instant necessities of the case call for. Hitherto the partisans that originated this pestiferous quarrel—from the Wades, and Chases, and Sewards, and Giddingses, and Sumners, and Chandlers, in Congress, or the Beechers and Cheevers, and "three thousand preachers" of New England, in the pulpit, down to the gawky Quaker or Bloomer woman's husband, who reads nothing but Greeley's Weekly Tribune—have, *as a rule*, left the war that has resulted, to be fought out by the very men at the North who have denounced and deprecated their wicked conspiracies. But this must end if the war is to be kept up. The innocent have, thus far, suffered for the guilty, but the guilty will have to suffer, in their own persons, the horrors of war, if the brute force principle is to be carried out. It must be a war in which enough of substitutes cannot be found.

A year ago, those who pleaded for "peace" were called "Secessionists," "traitors," etc. *Then*, the plea was that the *war* was to set free the *Union*-loving *people* of the South from the gripe of a Secession faction. *Then we* pleaded for *peace* on the very ground that there was still at the South such a sentiment, and it only required *peace* to develop it. We pleaded that *war* must destroy it—that only *peace* could give it opportunity. That is all past. We say yet, that, nearer or more remote, the only *hope* for re-union on the old, noble, grand idea of our forefathers, must date the beginning of its work for realization in the establishment of an honorable peace. As the gallant Tom Seymour, ex-Governor of Connecticut, said in his letter quoted by us last week, it is a "monstrous fallacy" to "ignore peaceful measures" and trust to "subjugating the South" by the sword as a means of re-union. The Union that secured our liberties as freemen was a Union of *free consent* between the States. The violation of that fundamental idea of *consent*, and of reserved rights, not only rallies to the rebel standard thousands attached to the old Government, but has so invaded our liberties here in the loyal States that we write sentences such as these—demanded by our conscience—the mere reiteration of the sentiments of the men who formed the Constitution—not knowing but that, for publishing them, some clerk in the Executive Department may order subservient agents, by the hands of violence, to convey us again to the dingy walls of Fort Lafayette.

The "Union loving people of the seceded States!" Who are they? Read the correspondence of the Herald, Times, and Tribune—those organs of the Black Republican regime. The Tribune correspondence tells us, lying as usual, that they are the negro slaves. The Herald and Times correspondents tell us, alas too truly, that there is no such element left. In New Orleans, in Memphis, in Virginia, in North Carolina, in those very cities and States where it migh chiefly be expected, the prolonged occupation by Union arms produces only an extinguishment of any glimmer of Union feeling that had been thought to exist.

What are we, then, to look forward to? Is it a permanent separation? There are opponents of Lincoln's Administration, professing to be knowing ones, who have publicly said that this is already looked to as a speedy result. There are professed Democrats who consider it must happen, but who declaim against it, in order that the odium of its accomplishment may rest only on the grave of Black Republicanism. Needless solicitude! There are those who whisper that William H. Seward projects an escape from the Cabinet in time to avoid the odium of the acknowledgment of the result of his own handiwork. Hopeless attempt!

For our part, permanent separation is an idea to which we cannot reconcile our minds—for it is the knell of civil liberty, and of all other liberties, on this continent. It is the harbinger of huge standing armies, of enormous taxation, of industry oppressed, and of peoples crushed. Apprehension of this is already freighting many ships with American citizens, renouncing the country, and fleeing with what they can save of their effects. It is an idea that we steadfastly refuse to accept, but to counteract it, to remedy it, our first need is *peace*.

What is *the way of peace?*

The way of peace, among people, is *compromise*. There is no other way. When Solomon died, the Ten Tribes of Israel gathered to complain to his son, Rehoboam, that the yoke of his father's government discomforted them. The wise old men counseled Rehoboam to speak softly to the rebels, and to acquiesce in their demands, and that thus they would cleave to his throne forever. The ignorant men, of a newer generation, advised him to refuse "to treat with rebels with arms in their hands." He took the advice of the fools, and Israel told Judah to look to his own house, and they separated forever.

History is full of the like instructions. Not long since we cited the conduct of Louis XI. of France, who, by a frank compromise with his powerful rebel vassals, disarmed them, and thus made of the Frank communities one united French *nation*. "Treat with rebels with arms in their hands!" So exclaims the ignorant New Englander—who knows nothing of history, not even that of his own corner of this continent. In that corner, indeed, moderation has never been practised. But what proud and haughty kingdom, or royal family, of Europe, is there that has *not* treated with rebels with arms in their hands?" Did the house of Charlemagne disdain to treat with rebels? Did the house of Hugh Capet? Did the Hapsburghs? Did the Plantagenets? Some such stuff was indeed professed by the house of Stuart—for which one of them lost his wicked head, and another of them was driven, with his heirs, from the throne of England. It has been charged also, that the Bourbons have affected the same ideas, and this has been taken as a grand proof that they are no longer fit to reign over men.

Henry VII of England was a wise king. He did more than any other that ever sat on the throne of that Kingdom to strengthen the royal power over the realm. How did he treat the powerful Earl of Kildare, in Ireland, when the latter, an adherent of the house of York, not once only, but twice, joined the standard of pretenders to the throne? Even when the Earl was attainted by Parliament for treason he pardoned him, not because he thought there was justice or truth in his cause, but because he was a *power* in the realm. The full history of the affair deserves a development not possible here. The moral of it is, what all great State policy in every age of the world has exhibited, that the way of national grandeur and strength is only by *compromise with existing forces.*

From the Raleigh Standard.

24th N. C. REGIMENT.

CAMP NEAR PETERSBURG, VA.,
August 12th, 1862.

Mr. Holden:—As the election is over and no political motive can be attributed to me in asking you, as a matter of justice to my regiment, to correct a statement in an issue of your paper some weeks since, respecting the battle of the 1st of July, at Crews's Farm, or Malvern Hill, I respectfully request that you will publish the following:

You stated, in substance, that Col. Vance's regiment led the charge upon the batteries, and that he had four men killed within forty yards of the enemy's guns, which was nearer than any other Southern troops approached them.

It is not true that Col. V's regiment led the charge. That was done by my own regiment, the 24th N. C. troops, which was on the field an hour before Col. Vance's arrived.

Our brigade (2d N. C. troops, commanded by Brig Gen'l Ransom) had been deployed between a swamp and a pine-thicket northwest of the Malvern field, to repel an expected attack of the enemy at that point, when, about the middle of the afternoon, an order came for us to advance. Gen. R. commanded me to put my regiment in motion, and rode down the line to communicate the order to the other regiments of the brigade. My regiment was on the right and Col. Vance's on the extreme left. We marched at quick time, by the right flank, along the edge of the woods on the west of the field, until we arrived immediately opposite the battery, which was mid-way on the eastern border of the clearing, which is quite large, containing, I should say, at least 3,000 acres. From the pace at which we marched, we must have gone at least a mile, before Col. Vance received the order and put his regiment in motion.

I was conducted by an aid-de-camp of Gen'l Magruder to that officer, and after a short delay, was by him ordered to charge the battery directly in front, about a mile distant. I immediately dashed the regiment forward *in line of battle*, halting three times. Once to enable the men to get breath, and twice, because other troops were between us and the enemy. Whenever I halted, I selected a valley or a depression in the ground, and caused the men to lie down immediately. This, together with the formation of the regiment in line of battle while under cover, before we charged, instead of deploying on the field under fire, accounts for my small list of casualties.

Col. Vance came on the field to the right of the position it was desirable that he should occupy, and was compelled to file to the left. While executing this movement, some of the troops in front of our brigade retreated and passed through his regiment, cutting off a part of it. The company of Capt. Jones was thus separated from this regiment, and the Captain hearing and recognizing my voice, came to me and requested permission to form on my left, which I cherfully accorded to him; and when we shortly afterwards charged directly on the battery, some of his men were killed in the same ranks with mine, at a distance of less than one hundred yards from it. Col. Vance will corroborate the foregoing.

The fugitives who cut Col. Vance's regiment, did us great damage, as we knowing that we had troops in front, and not knowing that they had retreated, feared, in the obscurity caused by the smoke and the approaching darkness, to fire on any body of men in front of us, lest we should destroy our own men. Had we light to see what we were about, and to distinguish friend from foe, our brigade would have taken that powerful battery, said to have numbered fully fifty guns, without sustaining scarcely any more loss than we actually suffered.

A large body of men at one time approached us, and when they were about fifty yards distant I ordered my men to fire. A cry came from the rear that we had slain our own men. I have since learned from prisoners that it was a Yankee regiment, and that we cut it down to eight men!

This uncertainty paralyzed our efforts, and caused me to withdraw the regiment between nine and ten o'clock, P. M. The enemy retreated in great haste, shortly afterwards, leaving a large number of his dead on the field. He had removed between 800 and 1,000 a few hundred yards to the rear. In this desperate and stubbornly contested conflict he lost more men than we.

The second brigade undoubtedly turned the tide of battle. It held its position and checked all advances of the enemy, and finally retired in good order, only when it was impossible to continue the battle on account of the darkness. The Yankees will have to bring better men than they had that day, before they whip the second brigade, and we are willing to try it over again, at any time, on a fair and open field with equal numbers.

"Where breathes the foe can stand before us,
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet
And Freedom's banner waving o'er us?"

Very Respectfully,
WM. J. CLARKE,
Col. Comd'g 24th Regiment, N. C. T.

Partisan Rangers.—Gen D. H. Hill has ordered the companies of Rangers commanded by Capts. Johnson, Cherry, Sharpe, Mitchell, Bryce, Lane, Lawrence, McIntyre, Walker, and Carroway, to rendezvous at Garysburg on the 20th inst. to organize; and all other companies of Rangers in the State, to rendezvous at Goldsboro' at the same time for the same purpose.

North Carolina Troops.—We learn that the 58th N. C. Regiment was organized in June last at Camp Martin, in Mitchell county, by the election of John B. Palmer, Colonel; W. W. Proffit, Lieut. Colonel, and John C. Keener, Major. This regiment has 10 companies of infantry and three of cavalry.

The 58th regiment is stationed near Jonesboro', in East Tennessee, and is no doubt a crack regiment, made up of the hardy sons of our mountaineers.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Partizan Rangers.—Two fine companies of Rangers have been organized in this place recently. One by Capt. N. P. Rankin, who has been in the service as a field officer for more than a year, and the other by Capt. W. H. Faucett, who was formerly Lieut. in company E, 22d Reg't. These are gallant officers, and we may expect to hear a good report of their commands when they get into active service.—*Greens. Patriot.*

Among the patients now in the hospital at Annapolis, is a woman, who was wounded in one of the recent battles before Richmond. Her wound is a flesh one in the leg. It is said she followed her husband to the field of battle.

ILL TREATMENT OF SOLDIERS IN HOSPITALS.

In the Confederate House of Representatives on Wednesday last, Mr. Clark of Ga. offered the following:

"*Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed by the Speaker to investigate and inquire into the management of the hospitals in the Military Department of Henrico, and to ascertain what, if any, abuses exist, and what action, if any, is necessary to be taken by Congress; and that such committee have power to send for persons and papers, and have leave to visit the hospitals during the sessions of this House."

Mr. Clark—I think there is no department of the Government which is so subject to abuse as this particular department. I went this morning to a Georgia hospital to see a soldier, and was informed that the hospital was closed, and I could not get in except at a certain hour of the day. These officers in charge think that they must not be at their place except at a certain hour; they have not endeavored to accommodate in the least. Persons have come here to see and take care of their sick and wounded sons, brothers and friends, and have gone away with feelings of the deepest execration against this department of the Government; and if there is anything that will prevent persons from being brought out to serve the country, and even bring about resistance to the Government, it is the treatment of the sick, wounded and dying soldiers in our hospitals. I feel a deep interest in this matter, and I desire nothing more than that they should be well cared for, and thus do more towards increasing the army than in any other mode. (Applause in the galleries)

I might go on to illustrate and to specify instances, but it is needless. I am informed that the hospital surgeons visit the hospitals only once in 24 hours. This I learn from persons connected with the hospitals. Why, sir, I understand that before a sick or wounded or even a convalescent soldier is allowed to go home, they must prevail on the surgeon of the particular hospital in which they have been confined to grant them a certificate that they have been inmates of the hospital for three months. The soldiers, every one must know, would recover much more rapidly at their homes than at these hospitals. I think I have said sufficient to illustrate the necessity of the passage of this resolution, but I must ask to be excused from serving on the committee to be appointed, as, under the circumstances, I could not be impartial.

Mr. Wright, of Ga.—When an honorable gentleman, on yesterday, introduced a bill to increase the army, by calling out all persons between the ages of 35 and 45 years, I felt at the time that it was the wrong way. Congress had better take care of the soldiers we have now in the field before we call for more. We should, perhaps, then have no need for more soldiers. It seems to me that this one department of the Government needs particular attention. Why, medical gentlemen who have charge of hospitals regard themselves as enemies to the common soldier. They do not risk the danger of the battle. Why is it that the soldiers are kept in the hospitals and not allowed to go back to their friends? Why is it that the Government refuses them furloughs to go home, where they will be much better attended to than in the hospital? Why, I am told, that when they get away, they will not come back. Sir, I say that this is a *libel* upon the men who have fought, and are still ready to fight, the battles of our country. Sir, when they are able they will return. All they ask is, that their country will treat them with that humanity which is due them, that they may still be able to perform their duties to that country.

I left at my room this morning a youth, a mere stripling, a member of that renowned regiment, the 8th Georgia. He was the first to enter the service of the Confederate States in my district. He has been in every battle with his regiment, and fought where it was not engaged. He has never once been home, nor looked on the face of his father or mother since the war began. I am told he will be utterly unable to go back to the army until cold weather. He has never asked a furlough of his country; yet his application to go home has been refused. I am told that it has become such a source of annoyance to the department that they were obliged to cease giving furloughs—yes, sir, because it is *a source of annoyance!* Really I think that before we call for more troops we had better make provision for taking care of those we have.

The resolution was agreed to.

Fighting Force of the Confederate States.—According to calculation, based upon the United States census tables of 1849-'50, and upon the assumption that the rate of increase from 1850 to 1860 is as great as that from 1840 to 1850, there are now in the fourteen Southern States upwards of one million of white males between the ages of 18 and 40; and such a force can be kept up without interfering with our producing or agricultural population. The North cannot put anything like her military strength in the field without weakening the power to feed her people.

Richmond Dispatch.

Our Returned Prisoners.—Out of nearly four thousand prisoners, only *three hundred* are reported to have availed themselves of the offers of bribery made by Mr. Wolcott, Assistant Secretary of War of the United States; and by far the greater part of these were natives of the North or of Europe. This fact assuredly should exhibit to our Northern oppressors the fixed determination and unconquerable spirit of the South. As to the sentiments of North Carolinians—but *one* is found in the lists of deserters—*Henry S. Armstrong*, of the 12th regiment N. C. Volunteers.

Narrow Escape.—Gen. Stuart, on Monday night made a narrow escape from capture by a body of the enemy's cavalry. Gen. Stuart, with his staff, was at a farm house, five miles east of Orange C. H, and a short distance from the Rapidan, when the Yankee cavalry, who had crossed the stream and driven in our pickets, surrounded the house. Gen. Stuart, by a speedy back door exit, escaped with the loss of his hat and two of his aids.

The forays of the Yankees are said to be bold and enterprising beyond precedent. They attack our pickets daily.—*Richmond Examiner.*

Georgia Troops.—It has been officially ascertained that Georgia has in the Confederate service 59 regiments of infantry; 4 regiments of cavalry; 2 legions, consisting of cavalry, infantry and artillery; 14 independent battalions of artillery and infantry; 5 independent companies, and a number of partisan corps of which no account has been stated.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 2d inst., his negro man ALFRED. He is about six feet high, and is very straight He is 65 years old, and is said to have some Indian blood; he is dark copper color. He sighs very often and loud, and talks to himself a great deal. His clothes are good; he has a blue cloth overcoat with him which fits him close.

He can use the tools of a carpenter or shoemaker well. The subscriber apprehends that he will endeavor to make his way to the Yankees, and ultimately carry off other negroes from the county if he succeeds in getting to the Yankees once.

I will give $25 for his apprehension, if taken in this county, and $50 if taken and confined in jail in any other county; and a reasonable reward for any information in regard to him.

Alfred was raised in Wake county, by some one of the Haywoods. ALBERT MYERS.
White's Store P. O., Anson co., Aug. 6, 1862. 54-tf

OUR INDIAN ALLIES.

In May 1861, Gen. Albert Pike of Arkansas was appointed by President Davis Commissioner to the Indian tribes, whose territories are continuous to Texas and Arkansas, with the most ample powers to conclude treaties with them. In the summer and fall of 1861, Gen. P. concluded treaties, on the most liberal basis to our Government, with the following named tribes, to-wit: Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Seminoles, Osages, Cados, Anodakas, and Wachitas. By the terms of the treaties the tribes bound themselves to "furnish all of their men capable of bearing arms," to aid the Confederate States in their war with the Federal Government, and this alliance to last "while water runs and grass grows"—on condition that the Indian forces shall not be removed beyond the boundaries of their own territories without their consent.

In compliance with the terms of these treaties, they have now 9,000 warriors in the field, 6,000 of whom are mounted. They are all armed with the rifle or double-barrel shot-gun, and have thus far armed and equipped themselves. They are represented to be provident with their rations, and obey orders with alacrity.

The Indian territory proper lies due north of Texas and south and west of Arkansas, embracing an area of 90,000 square miles. A military reconnoissance of the country recently made by Capt T. J. Mackey, of S. C., of the Corps of Engineers, develops the fact that it abounds in copper, lead, iron, coal, and salt. The Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, and Chickasaws, are slave owners. The chief products of their soil are cotton, tobacco, wheat, corn, oats, and barley, and they own vast herds of cattle, horses and sheep.

Gen. Pike has recently concluded treaties with the Apaches, Kioways, and Camanches, and will soon effect an alliance with the Arapahoes, Cheyennes, and Navahoes. Our Camanche and Kioway allies now hold the main Smoky Hill route to the Pike's Peak gold region, and all the routes from the Upper Missouri to New Mexico. They have utterly destroyed the vast commerce of the Western plains, which has employed hitherto twenty millions of Yankee capital. These Indians are the privateers of the great prairie stretching away between the Missouri river to the Rocky mountains.

The importance of retaining the alliance with these Indians admits of no question; otherwise we would require an army of 50,000 men in Northern Texas and Western Louisiana. President Davis acted with wise forecast in selecting Gen. Pike, the jurist and statesman, to make these treaties. He is unquestionably the right man in the right place.

The treaty concluded with the Camanches is important in many respects. It is the first treaty that formidable tribe has ever made with the white man. It stipulates perpetual amity with the Confederate States, *and the State of Texas*. This treaty has been kept in good faith by both parties for the last eight months, being the longest period of peace ever known to exist between the Texans and their once troublesome neighbors. For the first time in the history of Texas that State has no troops in the field to protect her frontiers against the incursions of the Camanches. When it is considered that this nation can bring 3,500 warriors against us or our enemies, (who can cope with U. S. Dragoons in equal numbers,) and that warlike Indians invariably select a time when the whites are at war with each other to prosecute a campaign against their nearest neighbors, the importance of this peace will be appreciated. The Texan now herds his droves in security in the midst of bands of armed savages who formerly stampeded his cattle in the very heart of Texas.—*Rich'd Dispatch.*

An Incident on the Cars.—Chancing to pass on the down train from Columbia, a few days since, we witnessed a scene between Orangeburg and Branchville well worth narrating. A sick soldier, unable to keep his seat, and there being no ambulance coach (!) with the train, was stretched on the floor, across the door-way, panting from heat, and wan and wasted by disease, resting his head on his knapsack. With the committee of ladies and gentlemen, who got on the train at Orangeburg to look to the comfort of the sick and wounded, was a fine looking young lady (a refugee), tastefully though simply attired, who had a basket of phials and bandages, &c. and when she entered the door where the poor sick soldier lay, she stopped, and, with the aid of one of the gentlemen, took immediate charge of him, in the tenderest and most practical manner. Wine and milk were given, cologne and other reviving stimulants were in prompt use. At first she stood stooping over him, fanning him, but when no better facilities presented themselves, she sat down on the floor, near the head of the emaciated patriot, and in the most modest and sisterly style bathed his forehead and cheeks, and fanned him with the utmost patience—all in silence. There was scarcely a murmur or hum in the cars—all eyes were turned to the scene—and all hearts were filled with admiration. Thus, as a ministering angel, did this modest but lovely young lady do the work of a sister; and, while I lingered near the spot, I thought I could see the big tears gather in the sick man's eyes as he would turn them to the face of his amiable and admirable attendant. Some gentlemen threw some money into her lap, as she sat, heedless of the intense interest her devotion to the suffering soldier was producing. She quietly took the cash, and asking the sick man for his purse, she deposited it therein, and he took the train for Augusta, greatly revived in appearance, and no doubt the moral advantage to his mind and heart were of the most propitious nature. There is no computing the amount of good being done by the good people of Orangeburg in this way; and, if they had more time, more would be done.

Mr. Peake allows committees of ladies and gentlemen to go down and up, in attendance on the sick and wounded, free; so what they cannot do at the depot they try to accomplish on the train, as they go on to Branchville.

I mention no dates or names, for I am sure my young lady friend would deprecate newspaper notoriety, and I mention the facts simply to indicate to others the way to do good, and also to demonstrate that our women are still friends of the suffering, and ready to do all they can to sustain our country in these days of calamity and peril.

Charleston Mercury.

Seizure of Quinine.—Quite a flutter was produced on the streets yesterday by an agent of the Confederate government. Sixteen dollars an ounce was allowed the parties from whom it was taken. We hardly need add that it is held here at a much higher price. But necessity knows no law, and requires a strict compliance with its inexorable demands.—*Columbus Times.*

For Saving Bacon.—Make a solution of salt in hot water (heat raised as high as the fire will make it,) put the pork in the hot brine, with as much animal heat as possible. Let the hams and shoulders be kept in three minutes and a half, and then hang them up immediately and smoke them, and you have a choice article of bacon in a very short time to what you will by the usual process, as well as saving four-fifths of your salt.

Charleston Courier.

At a Printer's Festival, recently, the following sentiment was offered: Woman—Second only to the press in the dissemination of news.

McCLELLAN'S MOVEMENTS.

On Sunday night last he evacuated his position on James river. On that night his transports, said to have been 108 in number, and all supposed to have been loaded with troops, are known to have dropped down the river. These vessels carried only the baggage and stores of the army, whilst the army itself proceeded overland to the York or Pamunkey rivers.

On Sunday night, our pickets at Turkey island and Malvern Hill observed the light of numerous extensive fires, apparently within the enemy's encampment. The next morning Gen. Cobb, with his legion, approached the enemy's lines and found them deserted. Immense piles of commissary and quartermaster stores were burning; hundreds of horses and mules browsed at will, and countless tents flecked with white the woods and fields. Miles of entrenchments furrowed the face of the country; but no cannon were there to make them terrible, and the only thing visible in the shape of a Yankee was a number of "log figure" sentinels, who had been perched on the entrenchments to deceive distant observers. But a great cloud of dust, rising in the direction of Charles City Court House, indicated the path of a portion at least of the "Army of the Potomac." Pushing on, our cavalry came in sight of the rear of the enemy's columns, and became aware that his force was very heavy. Not being sufficient to make an attack, our cavalry hung upon the enemy's rear for the purpose of watching his movements.

During Monday evening the enemy crossed the Chickahominy at Providence Forge, burnt the bridges in his rear, and, it was thought, took the route for New Kent Court House.

Being stopped from further pursuit by the destruction of the bridges, our cavalry returned. From some who visited McClellan's late encampment, we have very interesting accounts. Behind redoubts and entrenchments with which the Yankee works in front of Richmond are as mole hills, lies the deserted camp. The same waste and destruction of property that occurred at Fair Oaks and Savage's, is here observable. While most of the stores, wagons, &c., have been fired, many thousand dollars worth, among which were valuable medicines and Chemicals, and a great number of muskets, lie scattered about uninjured. At last accounts, there being no government officers on the ground to take care of the property, numbers of free negroes from the county were busy with carts hauling off clothing and other valuable plunder.

Later.—At eight o'clock yesterday morning, the superintendent of the York River Railroad left Richmond with an engine, intending to go only as far as "Dispatch" station. But on arriving at this point he received a message from Col. Roper, commanding our cavalry in New Kent, that he might safely proceed to the White House, the enemy not being, or likely to be, in the neighborhood of the road. Proceeding down the road, he had an interview with Major Roper, from whom he received information that on Monday McClellan crossed the Chickahominy into New Kent, with between ten and fifteen (not *fifty*) thousand men, and wheeling to the right, marched towards Williamsburg. Information direct from Williamsburg yesterday is to the effect that he was then passing through that town, *en route* for Yorktown or Fortress Monroe.

From this we conclude that McClellan determined to march to Fortress Monroe, or some other convenient point, to meet the transports on their return from Fredericksburg. He has by this time been rejoined by his transports, and is embarking on them for his final destination—Fredericksburg or Acquia Creek.

RICHMOND, Aug. 22.—Citizens of Gloucester, who reached this city yesterday by the York River train, report seeing on Wednesday a number of transports at Yorktown. It may be McClellan's intention to embark his forces here for their port of destination, or merely to use the transports to set them across the York River preliminary to a march on Fredericksburg or some intermediate point on the Central railroad.

Our informants represent the Yankee army as far from recovered from the demoralization consequent upon the repeated bloody defeats before Richmond. Every day during their occupation of Berkley there were from twenty to a hundred arrests for mutiny and the utterance of seditious language. The men avowed themselves tired of a war in which, from the beginning, they have been flattered with hopes of victory which always end in defeat and disaster. It is not likely that McClellan, without a strong infusion of fresh troops into its ranks, will ever venture to lead this army into another battle. As evidence of how thorough he considered the disaffection of his troops and their desire to desert, the last order read to them before leaving Berkley stated in express terms, that any soldier straggling so far behind as to miss three roll calls should be shot as a deserter. In consequence of this order, a number of his men, unable from weakness and disease to keep up with his columns, have turned their faces this way and come into our lines.

We are glad to be able to say that McClellan put no further constraint upon the liberties of our citizens who were in his power than to forbid their passing beyond his lines. And when he took his departure, left them without requiring any parole as to their future conduct.—*Examiner.*

McClellan's Evacuation.—RICHMOND, Aug. 22.—It may be that McClellan's evacuation of his position on James river was not altogether in accordance with the plans of the Federal Government for the reduction of the Southern capital. Reports from the recent scene of his operations concur in repesenting the condition of his army as pitiable in the extreme. Disease and death had decimated his ranks, and it is stated that large numbers were dying daily from the effect of the climate and the malaria of the adjacent swamps. It is possible, then, that his evacuation was a matter of necessity rather than any concerted plan for a "change of base."—*Dispatch.*

NOTICE.

THE Roots, Herbs, &c., collected for the Medical Purveying Department, Charlotte, N. C., will be received at that Department, if, on inspection, they are found to be thoroughly clean and dry.

In every case the freight on these articles must be paid by the persons sending them. If they pass inspection and are received, the freight will be refunded. The R. R. Receipt for the freight will be required. The Collectors of Medicinal Barks, Herbs, &c. for this Department, will hereafter cease buying them.

The reception of the following articles will be discontinued for the present, viz: Red Cedar and Juniper Tops, Sarsaparilla Root, Poplar, White Oak, Willow and Slippery Elm Barks, and Poke Root, May Apple, White Walnut or Butternut, Wild Cherry and Dogwood Barks, Blackberry and Dewberry Root and Peppermint. The remaining articles on the list will be received under the above conditions, until further notice. "Barberry leaves" on the list should be "*Bearberry leaves*". The former are not wanted.

Due notice will be given by advertisement when the reception of the above named articles will be recommenced.

M. HOWARD,
Surgeon and Medical Purveyor.

Charlotte, N. C., Aug. 19. 53-2w

NOTICE.

ON Tuesday of September Court week, I shall proceed to sell, on a credit of 12 months, with note and security upon interest,

10 Shares of Richmond Manufacturing Stock.

At the same time and place, and upon the same terms, I shall sell 7 shares of the same STOCK, belonging to the estate of Jno. P. Covington, dec'd.

JAS. A. COVINGTON, Adm'r.
Rockingham, N. C., Aug. 16, 1862. 53-4tpd

WAR NEWS.

Capture of Yankees.—CHARLESTON, Aug. 21.—A force of 160 South Carolinians surprised the enemy at daylight this morning on St. Helena Island, near Port Royal. Several Yankees, including the Lieutenant commanding, were killed, and thirty-six taken prisoners. Our loss was six slightly and two mortally wounded.

Nassau papers to the 13th inst. have been received. The news is unimportant. The Nassau papers publish the decree of the Vice Admiralty Court releasing from custody the British Steamer Oreto, seized some time ago for supposed violation of the neutrality law, in having been fitted up for a Confederate gun-boat.

From Kentucky.—Capture of Barboursville—45 prisoners taken.—CHATTANOOGA, Aug. 21.—The following dispatch was received at Knoxville to-day:

BARBOURSVILLE, Aug. [illegible]—We took possession here to-day, capturing 45 prisoners, only 6 of whom were not in the hospital. The enemy has retreated towards Cumberland Ford. Scott's Louisiana cavalry has captured London. Particulars of the capture not known yet.

Col. JNO. PEGRAM.

Morgan at Gallatin.—We learn from a despatch in the Knoxville Register, that at Gallatin, Tennessee, Col. Morgan took and destroyed four trains—contents valued at $400,000, army stores principally, leaving a guard of fifteen men. He then proceeded to destroy the railroad bridges between Nashville and Bowling Green. The bridges destroyed, it will require two months to repair.

Returning to Gallatin, he found the Federals had made a dash and captured his guard. He pursued, recapturing nine of his men. His total loss was one killed, and one wounded, and four prisoners. The enemy's loss was not ascertained.

Petersburg Express.

From the Coast.—We have little additional information in reference to the doings of the invaders in the vicinity of Swansboro', Onslow county. All the accounts we have received within the last day or two seem to concur in representing their force there as much smaller, indicating a return to Newbern, after having accomplished the present purposes of their predatory raid in the destruction of the salt works there.

P. S. Since writing the above we have received positive information of the enemy's having evacuated Swansboro', "going eastward," which would indicate a return to Beaufort and Fort Macon.—*Wilmington Journal, 21st.*

RETALIATORY ORDERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, Aug. 21, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 60.

I. Whereas, Major General Hunter, recently in command of the enemy's forces on the coast of South Carolina, and Brigadier General Phelps, a military commander of the enemy in the State of Louisiana, have organized and armed negro slaves for military service against their masters, citizens of this Confederacy;

And whereas the Government of the United States has refused to answer an inquiry whether said conduct of its officers meets its sanction, and has thus left to this Government no other means of repressing said crimes and outrages than the adoption of such measures of retaliation as shall serve to prevent their repetition;

Ordered that Major General Hunter and Brigadier General Phelps be no longer held and treated as public enemies of the Confederate States, but as outlaws; and that in the event of the capture of either of them, or that of any other commissioned officer employed in drilling, organizing or instructing slaves, with a view to their armed service in this war, he shall not be regarded as a prisoner of war but held in close confinement for execution as a felon, at such time and place as the President shall order.

By order,
S. COOPER, Adj't and Insp'r Gen.

The Elections.—We published in our last the vote of 72 Counties for Governor, making 48,093 for Vance, and 16,767 for Johnston. Since then we have heard from Cherokee, Hyde, and Currituck as follows:

	Vance.	Johnston.
Cherokee	621	171
Currituck	25 maj	
Hyde	272	15
	918	186
Add vote as above,	48,093	16,767
	49,011	16,953

This leaves Carteret, Chowan, Gates, Jones, Lenoir, Lincoln, Mitchell, Onslow, Polk, Transylvania, Tyrrell, Union, Washington, and Yancey to be heard from. Carteret, Chowan, Gates, Onslow, Tyrrell, and Washington are all more or less within the enemy's lines, and the vote in them is no doubt small. Transylvania, Polk, and Mitchell have probably voted with the counties out of which they were formed. We learn that Jones, Lenoir, Gates, Mitchell, Onslow, and Yancey have given majorities to Col. Vance. Union has no doubt given a majority to Mr. Johnston.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Hyde and Tyrrell.—Senate, Charles McCleese, of Tyrrell. *Hyde*—Commons, E. L. Mann.

We learn there was no election in Tyrrell or Washington, on account of the presence of the Yankees.

Cherokee and Clay.—Commons J. H. Bryson.

Beaufort.—Senate, E. J. Warren. Commons, R. S. Donnell, Capt. Wm. T. Marsh.

Onslow.—Senate, J. A. Murrill. Commons, Harvey Foy.

Yancey and Mitchell.—Lt. D. M. Young.

Currituck.—Commons, B. M. Baxter.

Raleigh Standard.

Hon. Abram Rencher.—We had the pleasure of seeing this gentleman in town yesterday, on his way with his family to his old home near Pittsborough. Mr. Rencher, our readers will remember, was appointed by Mr. Buchanan Governor of New Mexico, and occupied that post with much credit to himself and beneficially to the Territory, until his State decided to sever her connection with the federal government. Gov. Rencher labored for some twelve months to get through with the settlement of his accounts, and to obtain permission to cross the lines; and this permission he obtained only recently, after numerous and most perplexing difficulties. His old friends and the people of the State generally will welcome him back to North Carolina. There is no truer Southern man than Abram Rencher.

Raleigh Standard.

Salt.—We would suggest to farmers that in putting up meat this Fall and Winter, they ought to make their calculations to use at least fifty per cent. more, taking the nominal bushel as a standard, than they formerly did of the Liverpool or Turk's Island Salt. There is at least that much difference in weight. This suggestion we are requested to make by one who knows, and we know ourselves where some as fine meat as we ever saw came to spoil from want of sufficient Salt, it having been put up probably with the same *measure* of Sound Salt that had formerly been used of the heavier sack Salt.—*Wilmington Journal.*

AVON E. HALL,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant.

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19, 1862. 92ily

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 25, 1862.

THE GREAT CRISIS.—The news of the retreat of Pope towards Manassas and the pursuit by our army, makes us look with intense interest and ardent hope for the developments of the next few days. We hear verbally of the march of large bodies of troops, and great trains of artillery, to reinforce our Army in that quarter, all indicating battle and victory. We need say no more. A very short time will tell the tale. With the help of Providence it will be again a tale of joy.

There are signs of triumph in the West also. Buell's great army, next in force to that of the Potomac, is said to be in jeopardy, not only by reason of our large forces near him but because of disaffection in his own ranks on account of the negro question. His troops are not willing to fight for negroes or by their side. The Savannah Republican says:—

> "With Bragg in his front, a heavy force from the army of the West in his rear, and the communication for reinforcements and supplies through Kentucky cut off, he is obliged to yield, and perhaps will do it without a fight if the battle be delayed much longer. It is but a question of time, and if reports be true he is fully aware of it, and has so informed his government."

We say to our readers, be of good cheer! If these two great armies shall be defeated, as we believe they will be, both the power and the spirit of the North will be crushed.

COL. VANCE'S SENTIMENTS.—Some of the rabid papers opposed to Col. Vance's election have affected to doubt whether he is earnest in the cause of the South—in favor of prosecuting the war and against a return to the old defunct and rotten Union. The fact of the Colonel's position in the army, maintaining the war and resisting the Union, was quite satisfactory on this point to such a majority of the people of North Carolina as never was heard of before and may never be heard of again. But none so blind as they who *will not* see. These Editors would not see it in that light. Well, Col. Vance is elected, comes to Raleigh and makes a speech, in which occurs the following passage—

> "He wanted the people to feel, as he felt, that the first, the great, the absorbing purpose now should be to beat back our invaders and establish the independence of this glorious Confederation of States. He desired to forget even that it had been charged that he and those with whom he acted, were for a return to the old Union. Such a charge struck him as monstrous. * * * No, gentlemen, our people are properly and terribly in earnest. Their eyes are fixed on the goal of independence, and they will reach it, happen what may; and I want you, and I want *all* the people of the State, to aid me with *all* their energies, *all* their means, and *all* their confidence in this mighty struggle, until the Confederate States shall stand proudly among the nations, free and independent."

Now it strikes us, that if these Editors had really doubted Col. Vance, and really desired the success of the great cause above any personal or party triumph, they would have rejoiced to hear such language from the Governor elect. But how do they receive it? *They will not even allow their readers to see it!* They neither publish it nor allude to it. It is "stump speaking," forsooth! We wonder it did not occur to them, if they are really in earnest in the cause themselves, to put the above language upon record, so that they might hold it in terrorem over the Governor if he should ever seem to depart from the patriotic principle he there lays down. That they have not done this, is proof that they were insincere in their insinuated doubts.

The Winston Sentinel is so far the only one of the opponents of Col. Vance that does him justice in this matter. It says,—

> "Gov. Vance made a speech in Raleigh the other day in which he took the strongest position for a vigorous prosecution of the war. This is just what we expected that he would do. He will no doubt sustain the government in every measure for the common defence."

"AID AND COMFORT TO THE ENEMY."—We have just seen a startling evidence of the injury inflicted upon the cause and upon the character of North Carolina, by the system of electioneering against Col. Vance by some of the papers opposed to him. A letter from a highly respectable North Carolina officer in Richmond to a friend in this place has been shown to us, in which the following incident is related: Being, for the time, officer of the guard in charge of the yankee officers, he heard one of them, a Major, in conversation with another, mention North Carolina. He thereupon joined them, and found that the Major was asserting that the North Carolina election had turned upon the question of a reconstruction of the Union! and that the election of Col. Vance was a decision in favor of re-union!! He endeavored to convince them of the utter groundlessness of such a notion, and of the undying hate of North Carolina towards the old Union. But his arguments were of no avail, for, said the Major, "I have in my pocket a copy of the —— ——, [naming a North Carolina paper bitterly opposed to Col. Vance,] in which that is affirmed to be the point in the contest."

We withhold the name of the paper, for our object is not to prejudice any paper, but to point out the mischievous effects of such a system of electioneering. The Major has been exchanged and has gone North with the paper in his pocket. Of course it will be used to revive the drooping spirits of the North, to encourage enlistments and to protract the war.

The facts may be implicitly relied on.

REMEMBER THE SOLDIERS.—We hope our Lady friends all over the State, and especially the young Ladies who are not burdened with the duties of housekeeping, will allow us again to remind them of the importance, nay the indispensable necessity, of their going to work at once and vigorously to provide such comforts for their gallant defenders as they *must* have, to protect them against the inclemency of the coming winter and avert the sickness and death which will result from exposure without proper clothing. If ever men deserved such care from women, it is the men who are now fighting the vile foe who drives women and children from their homes, robs them of house and food and even clothing and trinkets, and insults and maltreats them. And who can describe the feeling which comes over the soldier in his hard and comfortless camp, when he opens a newspaper and finds the name of some Lady acquaintance, or relative, or loved one at home, as a contributor to his comfort in camp? We borrow the idea from a Lady correspondent, that when those gallant soldiers come home victorious, and look about them for wives, they will naturally be drawn towards those who, while they were away, suffering in camp, remembered to work for their comfort. As the young Ladies, therefore, would desire to stand well with the returned soldiers, let them go to work at once and earnestly.

THE HOSPITALS.—The remarks in Congress indicate that these horrible nuisances are to undergo a thorough overhauling. And from information we have received from various quarters we are satisfied that never was overhauling more deserved. We know of one gentleman at least who had a wounded son there who is determined to bear his testimony to the flagrant character of the evils. Let others do likewise. In the name of all that is generous and just and humane, let us see that the gallant soldiers of liberty, and especially the wounded among them, be treated in the kindest and most skilful manner.

MAIL DELAYS.—We are sorry to hear that our packet for Oxford does not reach there till Wednesday and Saturday. It *always* leaves here on Monday and Thursday, is of course in Raleigh before sun-rise on Tuesday and Friday, and should go directly on and reach Oxford on the same days. It must be owing to some neglect that it does not. Cannot the delay be avoided?

CONGRESS.—On Wednesday, in the House, Mr. Conrad of Louisiana offered a resolution directing the Naval Committee to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the office of Secretary of the Navy. A motion was made to table the resolution as reflecting on the Secretary of the Navy, to which Mr. Conrad replied that he *meant* such reflection and was prepared to show that it was deserved. The resolution was passed. There was some discussion of Hospital abuses, and we copy elsewhere the report furnished by the Whig. In the Senate, nothing of interest.

On Thursday, in the Senate, Mr. Yancey offered a series of resolutions affirming the individual right of the citizen to resist the invader, and approving the purpose of the President to endeavor, by retaliatory measures, to suppress the barbarities of the enemy. In the House, resolutions of thanks to Gen. Johnston, the officers and men engaged in the battle of Seven Pines; to Gen. Lee, the officers and men in the Richmond battles; to Gen. Jackson and his "invincible army of the Valley District" for a long series of successes; were adopted. A motion was made to except Gen. Huger, but it was rejected, 45 to 27.

On Friday, in the Senate, Mr. Yancey's resolution as to secret sessions was voted down. Mr. Sparrow of La. from the Military Committee reported a bill providing that hereafter substitutes will only be received in place of persons skilled and actually employed in some mechanical pursuit important to the public interest, or of the only white male adult on a plantation having thereon at least 50 slaves. If a substitute desert, the principal to take his place. In the House, Col. Forrest and his men received a vote of thanks, and the mode of increasing the army was discussed at length. Mr. Foote spoke in favor of his plan—calling on the States for 250,000 men. Others in favor of extending the conscription. At the close of the debate, apparently in reply to something said but not reported in any Richmond paper, Mr. Smith, of N. C., obtained leave to submit a few remarks in reference to his State and the action of her authorities. He had read from the Clerk's desk an abstract from the speech of Col. Z. B. Vance, the newly elected Governor of North Carolina, delivered on the occasion of his accession to the Chair of State, in which he appealed to the people of the State to stand by the Government until the last vestige of thraldom is driven from our shores. Gov. Vance was in the late engagement at Malvern Hill, and led his regiment in the assault upon the enemy. Mr. Smith said that there was no need of either draft or conscription in his State, that the people were flocking to the standard of the State, and ready at all times and in full force to meet the exigencies of the hour.

"THE WAY OF PEACE."—We copy a bold and able article under this head from the N. Y. Roman Catholic paper. The only mistake made in it is that it embodies the idea that a reconstruction of the old Union is possible by a peace founded on compromise. The time is past for all that The South and the North can never be united again. A people who, with every claim of brotherhood upon their late associates, have been outraged in every form that fiendish malignity could devise, can never again unite with their enemies. The separation is complete and eternal.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.—It seems that the people of Wheeling are getting tired of yankee rule. They refused to go with Virginia, and wanted to set up a new State, and elected Senators and Representatives to the Lincoln Congress. But one of those Senators, (Carlile,) is now disgusted with the action of his Congress, has made a strong slavery speech in Wheeling and been burnt in effigy therefor in another town, though he had an applauding and enthusiastic audience at Wheeling. These facts are contained in a bitterly complaining communication in the Wheeling Intelligencer, signed a "Rebel Hater," who says:

> "I think this town is decidedly secesh. The meeting addressed by Senator Carlile was composed mainly of sympathizers with, and open advocates of rebellion. This was evident from the manner in which the disloyal sentiments of the speaker were received by the audience. The Senator defended his course in opposing the admission of the new State by a defence of slavery in the abstract. He denounced in unmeasured terms the dominant party in Congress, which has sustained the President in all his acts and voted the supplies by which the war for the restoration of the Union has been and will be carried on. All these sentiments were vigorously cheered by the audience. He said nothing denunciatory of the Confederates or their cause, while upon the supporters of the administration he poured out his bitterest invectives. Had the speaker set out avowedly to make a speech to prepare the minds of the people for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy he could not have succeeded better. It was filled with insidious treason. Yet it was cheered by a large audience, and after he was through, several noted rebel sympathizers appeared upon the stand to congratulate him."

He then tells of a Union meeting, much smaller than he expected to see and remarkable for a lack of enthusiasm; and adds:—

> "On the streets I hear just such sentiments uttered as I would expect to hear in Richmond. Such as "D—n the Abolitionists," "The d—d Black Republicans," "The infernal nigger-stealers." But no curses for the rebels. They are spoken of as high minded and honorable. Only yesterday a distinguished rebel of this city remarked to me, that already Ohio and Indiana and Southern Illinois were being revolutionized politically, and that soon they would be in the Southern Confederacy."

These are pleasant items.

CUMBERLAND AND HARNETT—OFFICIAL.—The non-receipt of some returns from the camps obliged the Sheriff to delay a proclamation of the result, and it was doubtful whether McKay, McDuffie or Jackson was elected the third Commoner. When the time limited by Ordinance had expired, the Sheriff declared the election of Neill McKay, Esq. The following is the official poll: Senate, Wm. B. Wright 1034, David McNeill 577. Commons: Hon. J. G. Shepherd 1207, Dr. John McCormick 991, Neill McKay 603, M. J. McDuffie 577, Alfred Jackson 567, Col. J. A. Spears 368.

On the day after the result was proclaimed, a company poll was received from the Dead Letter office in Richmond, to which it had been sent from Wilmington because postage was not paid on it. It would not have changed the result.

CLERK TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Members elect to the next House of Commons will see in our columns to-day that Henry E. Colton, Esq., now in service in the Army in that noblest of all positions in such a struggle as the present—a full Private—is a candidate for the office of Principal Clerk of the House. From a long acquaintance with Mr. Colton we are satisfied that he is well and peculiarly qualified for the position. An education in a printing office, by one capable of realizing the full benefit of it—as Mr. Colton unquestionably is—is the very kind of training for such a place. We hope the members will look with favor upon his claims.

FEMALE SCHOOLS.—We are glad to hear that some of the best Female Schools in the State are even more than usually thronged. By a letter from Salem, we learn that the venerable Institution in that place is full and is now compelled to refuse Scholars. And we learn from the Standard that St. Mary's School (Dr. Smedes's) has a larger number than usual at this season; that Greensborough Female College has 125 boarding pupils already; and that Concord Female College, at Statesville, has opened its Fall Session with a fair complement of young ladies.

AN EVIL.—Several cases have occurred within our knowledge of soldiers being advertised as deserters who were at home sick on furlough, or regularly promoted, or detailed for other service. This is cruel. We have declined to insert several advertisements of deserters, for various reasons. 1st., where we had no personal knowledge of the advertisers; 2d, where no money was sent; but 3d, and most of all, we regret to see a soldier advertised, when it is quite probable that he is guiltless of any intention to desert.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors:—Being a retired man and partaking in no degree of the party feelings that occasionally agitate and embroil our popular prints, I read the papers with impartiality, and give to the conflicting editorials the credit due to what strikes me as truth and good sense, wherever I meet with it. I am rather pleased with the expression of different views by our different editorial leaders. The discussion of the various measures contemplated or adopted for the relief of our country in its present agony, and the criticism to which the Government is subjected for its proceedings and its appointments, though it may be often fierce and illiberal, may be ultimately productive of good by the elimination of sound policy, the exercise of fairness and wisdom in the selection of public functionaries and the faithful discharge of duty in those functionaries, subjected as they are to a vigilant and unsparing tribunal. The shaking of the *sieve* may be violent, but the separation of the chaff from the wheat will be the more expeditious and the more thorough.

The two metropolitan papers which have of late arrayed themselves in more distinct and palpable antagonism as ministerial and anti-ministerial, are, as I learn, "the Enquirer" and "the Examiner." I say I learn this to be the case, because I do not see "the Enquirer" often enough to judge whether it is a uniform and undeviating apologist for the measures of government. The editorials of the Examiner, however, I read frequently, and every reader must perceive a systematic opposition to the President and Cabinet and to all their leading measures and selections to office. The ability of the editorials it is impossible to deny, and this will give it wide and permanent circulation. But it is equally apparent that the editor is too much out of temper to be candid or just, and that his exasperation, while it gives acuteness, gives also obliquity to his political optics. His logic always bends to his predilections, and his use of history and of historical precedents is always made to subserve the purpose of his present argument. This is flagrantly the case with his editorial of the 21st inst. His object is to show that the Emperor of France is deeply interested in early securing the favor of the Southern Confederacy, that France may have the larger share of the American cotton trade, which has been heretofore principally enjoyed by the Northern States and Great Britain. While he assigns *commercial* and *economical* reasons that are amply sufficient to account for the fact of the larger portion of the trade falling into the hands of Great Britain, he complains that France has not had fair play from us because of our *ingratitude*, the vice proverbially imputed to Republics. For the proof of this ingratitude he goes back to our treatment of France during her first Revolution, and during her first Bonaparteau dynasty. Now, no man knows better than this Editor, and no columns teach more emphatically than his own, that the selfish interests of nations control their public measures, and that their foreign alliances are governed by State policy alone; moral reasons always yielding, in such cases, to those of political economy. None knows better than this sagacious observer of public affairs, that if commerce takes one direction rather than another, it is due to keen self-interest, and not to national partialities—in fact, that mutual interest is at the bottom of national partialities. His historical proofs of American ingratitude to France are particularly unfortunate and fallacious. As to our behaviour towards her in her first Revolution, it is well known to every one acquainted with the history of our country, that so strong was the current of enthusiastic attachment to France occasioned by her assistance in the achievement of our liberties, that it took all the popularity and weight of character of WASHINGTON, to keep our people from forcing our young nation into all the entanglements of European wars, and from forsaking her proclaimed principle "to hold all nations enemies in war, in peace friends." Had we, from the impulse of gratitude, left on our minds by French alliance, then leagued ourselves with her for "weal and for wo," it is impossible to tell what a disastrous effect it would have had on the rising fortunes of our infant Republic. And as to the debt of gratitude really due for such national aid, no one need feel very much oppressed with a heavy sense of obligation. France, at that time the deadly, hereditary foe of England, was, of course, glad to see her formidable antagonist weakened and humbled by the loss of almost all her American colonies, and we by thus subserving her dearest wishes and interests, discharged the national debt. It is all empty declamation to talk as the Examiner does of France, "that she came gallantly forward to assist the colonies in throwing off the yoke of Great Britain." For we all know that the *nation* of France was then groaning under a most grinding tyranny, and had no share in choosing with whom they should have war or peace; and that the very government which allied itself to us, with the professed plea of securing *our* liberties, was then holding the French people under a most grievous and galling servitude, far more so than that against which we had revolted. Yet wherever it was possible for our people to manifest gratitude, without involving our country in war and thus forfeiting all the benefits of our achieved independence, it was done. Witness the deluge of national homage in which Lafayette "was steeped to the very lips," in his last visit to this country, and the munificent donation of lands and money by which she testified her sense of his services,—services which in *him* were really the offering of the heart, and the ebullition of a sincere devotion to the rights of man.

The Examiner's second proof of our "giving France the cold shoulder" is equally unfounded. He says: "In the day of France's own trial, when Napoleon I was beset with the armed hosts of Europe, we, so far from rushing to her rescue, gave our best sympathies to her opponents," &c. The Examiner, in making such a statement as this, must have trusted that his own words would be *unexamined*. He cannot be ignorant that during the victorious career of Bonaparte, there were two parties in this country, accused, and perhaps justly, of strong European partialities: the Adams, or Federal party, for England, the Jefferson, or Democratic party, for France; that the former had lost power, and the reins of government had passed into the hands of the latter, and that their leaning to France was in all probability the cause which turned the balance in favor of a war with England rather than with France in 1812, when both those nations were on a par in their injuries towards us. Our government then threw itself into the French scale, when England was battling for her very existence against a man who had all the rest of Europe at his feet, and whose colossal power made even us tremble, though having the wide Atlantic between us and him.

PHOREO.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

CAMP OF HIGHLAND RANGERS,
Weir Bottom Church, Va., Aug. 18, 1862.

The undersigned, having been appointed in behalf of the Highland Rangers to draft resolutions concerning the death of Serg't JOHN H. HODGES, submit the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in his wisdom and providence, to take from our midst our companion in arms, Serg't John H. Hodges, who died after a protracted illness, at the residence of his father in Harnett county, N. C., on the 9th July: Therefore

Resolved, That in his death, the South has lost a good soldier, a true and noble son, and our Company has lost a valuable member.

Resolved, That we extend our sympathies to the bereaved family and friends of the deceased.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and to the Raleigh Standard and Fayetteville Observer for publication.

JAS. M. McNEILL,
FARQ'D SMITH, } Committee.
JNO. M. STEPHENSON,

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP OF THE HIGHLAND RANGERS,
6 miles below Drewry's Bluff, Va.,
August 15, 1862.

Whereas, God in his All-Wise Providence has seen fit this day to remove from our midst, our late companion and friend, THOMAS C. JOHNSON, of Harnett county, N. C., who, by his upright course of life, manly bearing and faithful performance of every duty, won the approbation of all who knew him. Therefore,

Resolved 1st. That this Company has lost one of its most faithful members, the community in which he lived a good citizen, and our common cause a willing soldier.

2d. That in this sad dispensation of Providence, we recognize the workings of Him who in infinite wisdom doeth all things for good to the creatures of His hand.

3d. That we offer our sincere condolence to the weeping family of the deceased, with the assurance that the memory of their son will long be cherished in our hearts.

4th. That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased, and also to the Fayetteville Observer with request for publication.

W. M. BROOKS,
WILLIAM SMITH, } Committee.
ANGUS DARROCH,

Presbyterian please copy.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At Chimborazo Hospital, July 12th, Mr. William Augustus Belcher, a Private in Co. C, 20th Reg't, of Columbus county.

At Richmond, July 17, of bilious fever, Lieut. Eli H. Winningham, of Co. I, 22d Reg't, of Randolph county, aged 22. He was in the battle of Seven Pines.

In the hospital in Petersburg, of Typhoid Fever, 28th July, John B. Pittard, in the 21st year of his age, of Caswell county, a member of Co. I, 45th Reg't.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

From Gordonsville.—RICHMOND, Aug. 23.—At the latest information from the lines, Pope had retreated to Brandy Station, five miles below Culpeper C H, our army pursuing him, and his rear being severely harassed by our cavalry, who had captured several prisoners and killed and wounded not a few of the invaders. His position was about midway between the C. H. and the Rappahannock river, and the impression prevailed that he would make that stream his point of battle. Some, however, were of the impression that he would not stop his flight until the famous plains of Manassas were reached, and there he would make the death struggle for the defence of Washington. Yesterday, probably, developed his plans and his lines of defence, and if he has determined to fight in the position he occupied Wednesday, the battle will, in all probability, be commenced to-day. If he continues his retreat, it will be postponed for several days, unless our men can succeed in overtaking him. That he will be "pushed to the wall" now, we have no doubt, and we have as little doubt of the result of the fight, begin when it may. *Enquirer.*

The Examiner says:—

> "Our forces are in hot pursuit. Pope may make a stand at Warrenton Junction or Manassas, but the opinion is entertained in military circles that he will not call a halt until he has reached the earthworks on Arlington Heights."

A Skirmish.—A dispatch to the Lynchburg Virginian, dated Gordonsville, Aug. 21, says that in a skirmish the day previous near Raccoon Ford, our cavalry routed the enemy's horsemen. We captured 70 prisoners, killed 20 Hessians, and did not lose a man.

McClellan's Movements.—RICHMOND, Aug. 23.—Nothing reliable has been heard from the "Army of the Potomac" since it passed Williamsburg, on Wednesday last. Its course was then bent towards Yorktown, from which it is supposed to have embarked, in part or in whole, to reinforce Pope. The report that 25,000 men of this army had on Tuesday arrived in Culpeper, has already been mentioned. The remainder of the 60,000 who are believed to have evacuated Berkeley on yesterday week may be now at Yorktown, Fortress Monroe or Washington city, or perhaps divided between those places. Late Northern papers received yesterday throw little light on this interesting subject. The Washington Chronicle descanting on the evacuation of Harrison's Landing discloses the fact that the Northern press are as much in a fog as to McClellan's movements as are we of the South. The Chronicle is moreover inclined to the opinion, which it expresses with much bitterness, that this army of "disciplined veterans" is to be transported to Washington city to recruit and reorganize. We think this extremely likely. If one-half be true that we have heard, upon good authority, of its diseased and demoralized condition, it were sheer madness to trust it longer in the field.—*Examiner.*

PETERSBURG, Aug. 23.—An intelligent youth who spent last Tuesday at Fortress Monroe, reached Petersburg last evening. He says that McClellan's troops, destined for the Rappahannock, were passing the Fortress all day in large numbers. It was stated freely and unreservedly at the Fort in the presence of our informant that these troops were portions of McClellan's army, and that they were intended for the Rappahannock.—*Express.*

Movements of the Enemy.—RICHMOND, Aug. 23.—Our latest reports represent the enemy as advancing from Winchester over the Valley road. At last accounts they were about 12 miles this side of Winchester, with a force estimated at about 10,000. It is conjectured that their design is to join the forces of Pope in Culpeper. *Dispatch.*

Important from Southwestern Virginia.—RICHMOND, Aug. 23.—We have late authentic information from Southwestern Virginia. The entire Yankee force has been withdrawn from that country to reinforce Grant or Buell, or to assist in the defence of Washington city. By this movement the splendid army of Gen. Loring, which for months has been rusting with inactivity, is left without an opponent and it is already on the move for an important point.—*Examiner.*

Kentucky.—RICHMOND, Aug. 23.—It was reported on the streets yesterday that Gen. Kirby Smith had entered Kentucky, at the head of 25,000 men. Little importance is attached to the report.—*Examiner.*

From Jackson, Miss.—JACKSON, Aug. 21.—The enemy have taken Haynes Bluff, on the Yazoo river, which gives them control of the mouth of the river, furnishing a good base of operations against Vicksburg.

General Breckinridge arrived here this evening, also the Confederate sick from below.

Large numbers of Fort Donelson officers are here to meet commands who are daily expected to arrive from Western prisons.

The Federals continue to ravage the river plantations, but venture no further than eight or ten miles from the shore.

Morgan takes Hopkinsville and makes for the Ohio.—KNOXVILLE, August 21.—Intelligence has been received that Col. Morgan has taken the town of Hopkinsville, Ky., sixteen miles nearer to Clarksville, Tenn., and is making for the Ohio river. We have no particulars.

Fight at Huntsville, Tenn.—On the 13th inst., Nick's command of Georgia Partisan Rangers attacked an encampment of Federals at Huntsville, Scott county, Tennessee, under command of Colonel Cliff, behind heavy fortifications, on the top of a high mountain. The action lasted one hour and a half.

The Georgia regiment charged up the hill, repulsing the enemy and driving him from his fort.

Adjutant Clark, with a portion of the Georgia regiment, gallantly charged on the right simultaneously with Capts. Kemp, Sims, McElrath and Nelson, of the same command.

Our brave partisans destroyed the fort and rolled the logs down the hill. They captured one hundred head of horses, ammunition, commissary stores, arms, &c., most of which they destroyed.

The loss to the partisans was one wounded. There were two from other commands wounded also.

The enemy's loss must have been great. They left eight dead bodies on the field.—*Knoxville Register, 19th.*

From the North.—The Macon Telegraph of 21st says:

> "Two ladies of high respectability, known in this vicinity, arrived here from the North day before yesterday. They were nearly three weeks on the passage, but got through without molestation. They report the people of the North under strong discouragement about the war, and one of them brings assurance from a Federal officer, in a not unimportant position, that if the South holds out faithfully a little while longer the North will break down. They say they learned in Tennessee that a mail bag from Buell had fallen into our possession, and a despatch from him to the Lincoln War Department, found in it, saying that unless he was reinforced heavily within a short time, his army would inevitably be cut off and destroyed.'

Items From the North.—Gen. H. W. Benham, who got whipped at James Island, has been dismissed from the U. S. army. D. A. Mahoney, editor of the Dubuque (Iowa) Herald, has been arrested for "discouraging enlisting." Gen. McCall has been relieved of his command to recruit his health.

Desperate Affair in a Hospital.—John Roland, a N. C. conscript in hospital at Petersburg, on Friday last assaulted and wounded the Surgeon and several of his assistants, stabbed himself, cut his throat, and jumped out of a window. He died in a few minutes after.

DIED,

In Sampson county, on the 30th July, JAMES R. MERRITT, aged about 42 years. Also, on the 4th inst., MICHAEL N. MERRITT, aged about 32 years.

NOTICE.—EXCHANGED PRISONERS.

MEMBERS of **Company E, 8th Regiment, N. C. T.**, are hereby ordered to meet at Fayetteville, on TUESDAY, the 2d of Sept., at 10 o'clock, A. M., prepared with knapsacks, canteens, blankets, &c.; also three days' provisions, to march to Raleigh, the headquarters of the Reg't. It is necessary that every member should attend; those unable to continue in the service will be discharged.

J. R. MURCHISON,
Capt. Co. E, 8th Reg't.

Aug. 25, 1862. 54-tt

Ranaway,

A MULATTO WOMAN by the name of LUCY; about 23 years old, of medium size, but now quite *corpulent.*

Said woman is probably in or near Town, but may have been led off in the direction of Newbern by Bill Bruinton, a free mulatto man who has been at work as a Carpenter probably on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad at a Depot North of Warsaw. I will pay $25 for the delivery of said girl to me or lodged in Jail in town, if found in this County, or $50 is said girl is found in any other County and confined in the Jail of the same, the party arresting giving me early information of the same.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, Aug. 25, 1862. 54-tf

LOST.

THE KEY to an IRON SAFE. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the Store of
D. & W. McLAURIN.

Aug. 16. 53-2t

MORGAN'S LAST (KNOWN) RAID.

The Knoxville Register has the following letter:—

HARTSVILLE, TENN., Aug. 13.—We left Sparta last Saturday, arrived at the Cumberland river Monday morning, where Col. Morgan learned that Col. Boone, with 4 companies of his regiment (28th Ky.) was encamped at Gallatin. It was at once decided to attack them, and the column took up the line of march and arrived in sight of Gallatin yesterday morning at daylight, without the enemy suspecting our presence. Learning that Col. Boone, like a sensible man, preferred lodging at the Hotel with his wife, Capt. Jo. Desha with a detachment of 25 men were ordered to inform him of our approach, in which they succeeded in the most approved style. As soon as Col. Boone was made acquainted with the condition of affairs, he surrendered himself with his command as prisoners of war. There was no fight—not a gun was fired. Learning that a detachment of his force, with about 100 negroes, were engaged in building a fort at the tunnel between Gallatin and Bowling Green, a detachment of men, under Major Wash Morgan, was ordered there. They succeeded in routing the force, capturing some 50 prisoners, and destroying both fort and tunnel—the latter of the utmost importance to the enemy, as it will require several months to reopen it; about 150 yards of tressel work was also destroyed near the tunnel. Lieut. Rogers, with a detachment of 26 men, were ordered to destroy the Bridge between Gallatin and Nashville, which they succeeded in doing.

The train from Louisville arrived shortly after we had taken possession of the town, and we were agreeably surprised to receive from the enemy a most desirable present in the shape of 80 fine horses, 1,500 sacks of oats and corn, and 550 boxes of Crackers, all of which we appropriated—burning that which we were unable to use. The locomotive, a very fine one, and about 50 cars, were also destroyed, leaving a space of 20 miles between the two ends of the road without cars or engine. Thus we spent the day as Morgan's men most delight to do—surprising an enemy before breakfast to give them an appetite, and then receiving the hospitalities of the place, which I can assure you were tendered with a heartiness of welcome truly refreshing.

The prisoners, in all about 200 men, were paroled and their arms, which were of the most improved kind, distributed to the newly organized companies of the command. At night the command fell back to this place (16 miles from Gallatin), and to-day we have enjoyed a delightful rest much needed by both men and horses, whilst the people of old Sumner—old and young, male and female—have been vieing with each other in acts of kindness to us. The people are all true to the South, and never will submit to the Lincoln Government. To-night we were reinforced by a fine company from Warren county, Kentucky, on their way South, having left their homes to avoid being pressed into the Lincoln army.

Push up the column from East Tennessee. The enemy are not prepared for their approach—and our friends in Kentucky await us with strong arms and brave hearts, and thousands of her best sons already swell our ranks.

Counterfeit Treasury Notes.—For ten days past there has been a painful panic in the money circles of this city, caused by a flow upon the town of counterfeit 20, 50 and 100 dollar Confederate Treasury notes, of superior design and finish. These notes found their way into the brokers' offices, the banks, and even into the Confederate Treasury itself. So serious has the evil become, that the Treasurer has found it necessary, with a view to the purging of our currency, to call in all the notes of the manufacture of Hoyer & Ludwig, of the denominations mentioned. The spurious notes have been traced to Atlanta, Ga., from which town, or its neighborhood, they are believed to have issued.

The counterfeit notes are unlike the genuine in many respects, but chiefly in that they are of much superior workmanship. The figures of animals are distinct, and the etchings elegant; and it is matter of wonder that men who could execute works so superior to that for which the Confederacy is paying fortunes, should have betaken themselves to the precarious and dangerous business of counterfeiting.—*Examiner, 23d.*

The following is Mr. Memminger's order:—

Counterfeit Treasury Notes.—Treasury Notes of the denominations of One Hundred Dollars, of Fifty Dollars, and of Twenty Dollars dated September 2d 1861, of the lithographic plates of Hoyer & Ludwig, Richmond, have been counterfeited and put in circulation. The public are informed that no further issue will be made from these plates, and that the notes now in circulation will be withdrawn as soon as possible.

Any holder may deposit them with the Treasurer, or with any Assistant Treasurer or depositary in exchange for interest bearing notes or for call certificates which certificates will be taken up with other notes as soon as they can be prepared, and until taken up, interest thereon will be paid at the rate of six per cent.

C. G. MEMMINGER, Secretary of Treasury.

A RICH SCENE.—The Philadelphia Inquirer gives an amusing account of the sailing of a packet for Liverpool. "Numbers of old, infirm and decrepid persons were seen wending their way to the vessel, and a casual observer would have supposed that all the halt and maimed cripples in our city hospitals were about to be transported to the Flying Islands, where crutches are superfluous. It was a pitiable sight to witness men whose beards had been as black as a Congo contraband's the day before, suddenly turned gray, not with grief, but with the application of a magic dye; men with stalwart forms resembled trembling "Uncle Toms" on the stage, and men who were so clear-sighted as to see their way out of a scrape, were blind as bats. But they soon saw "stars" on the coats of the policemen, and found their mean subterfuges of no avail."

They were men running away from the draft. But the police visited the vessel and brought them all ashore. Some were neatly packed in boxes, others were hid under piles of sails, and some were so sick they couldn't leave their berths. After great care and considerable searching on the part of the officials, the cowardly fellows were all ferretted out, and the vessel allowed to depart, *minus* over one hundred "British subjects," as most of them claimed to be.

Colonel Boone, of Kentucky, was in command of the Federal forces at Gallatin, when Colonel Jack Morgan made his morning call last week, and had not shaken off the drowsy god at the time of the demand for the surrender of his forces. Mrs. Boone, however, was more easily aroused, and awoke the sleeping colonel by exclaiming: "I surrender, and so does the colonel."

A THREAT OF RESIGNATION.—The Cincinnati Gazette, referring to the interview between Lincoln and a committee on the subject of arming the negroes, has the following:—

> "*The President's Threat of Resigning.*—The word "resignation" from the President's lips, in the interview about arming negroes—the details of which, notwithstanding the effort to suppress them, crept into print in a New York paper—must have fallen with startling effect upon the public ear. The dissatisfaction of a portion of the party that elected him, with certain features of his policy, was well enough known, and a consequent feeling of general discomfort was but natural; but—resignation—the word sounded ominous. "If the people will not be satisfied, I have made up my mind I will resign, and let Mr. Hamlin try what he can do at it!" The response—from a Western man and an intimate acquaintance of the President's—was not less startling: "I wish to God, Mr. President, you would!" More astounding illustrations of the revolutionary spirit with which the air is charged could hardly be imagined."

General J. G. Martin.—We are pleased to learn that General Martin has been detailed for duty in North Carolina and will take command immediately. The right man in the right place. *Ral. Telegraph.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Aug 25.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Beef—Retailing at 15.
Bacon 35.
Lard 35.
Beeswax 30 to 37½.
Corn 1 30.
Cotton—18 to 20.
Spun Yarn $3 per bunch; 4-4 Sheeting 45; Blue Shirtings 50, Osnaburgs 37½.
Cotton Bagging—35 cts.
Candles—Fayetteville mould 50.
Flour—Family $19 50, Super $19.
Hides—Dry 27 to 30; green 8.
Iron—Swedes 15 to 20 by the quantity.
Irish Potatoes (new) 1 25 per bushel.
Molasses—N. O. 2 50 by the bbl.
Nails $18 to $20 per keg.
Onions—2 25 per bushel.
Rye 2 00. Oats 75.
Rice—7½ to 8 cts. by the cask.
Sugar—retailing at 50 to 75.
Salt—Sound $9 to $10 for 50 lbs.
Liquors—N. C. Rye Whiskey 4 50 to $5, Corn Whiskey $3 to 3 50. Apple Brandy 3 50 to $4.
Spirits Turpentine 25 to 37½.
Tallow 30 to 35.
Wool 50 to 70.
Corrected by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

At Augusta, Cotton 16 to 19. 4-4 Sheetings, at auction, 42 to 42½. Osnaburgs 43½ to 53½.

Camp Hale,

THE undersigned, a
federate States, respec
candidate for Chief Clerk of th
the next Legislature. Having pa
close intimacy with former Legislative
that he has considerable acquaintance with
of the position. HENRY E. COL

Aug. 25. 54tf

A CARD.

THE officers and members of the Blocker Artillery wish to express through the medium of your columns their regret that the health of Capt. O. H. Blocker having been so impaired by the severe campaign of Western Va., with which many are familiar, he has been advised by his Physician to resign.

We have by his resignation lost a noble, energetic and faithful officer.

Fort Fisher, N. C., Aug. 23, 1862. 54-2t

Dr. DAVIS is in Fayetteville, and can be seen at the Shemwell House.

Aug. 25, 1862. 54-2tpd

The Steamer Flora McDonald, Capt. Barry, will leave for Wilmington on Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock. All who wish to attend the Auction Sales can be accommodated.
JOS. A. WORTH.

Aug. 25. 1t

Wanted to Hire.

TWENTY GOOD HANDS to work at the Salt Works on the Cape Fear River, seven miles above Wilmington. Also, ten hands to cut Wood five miles below Wilmington. High wages paid.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Aug. 25, 1862. 54-2t

STATE SALT FOR SALE.

I WILL sell on Thursday next, at 10 o'clock, at the Store of A. M. Campbell, a lot of State SALT, in small quantities.
P. F. ALDERMAN, Com.

Aug. 25. 1t

NOTICE TO THE MAGISTRATES.

THE Magistrates of Cumberland County are requested to meet at the Court House, on Tuesday of September Term next, of the County Court, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the transaction of public business.
DAVID McNEILL, Chairman.

Aug. 23. 54-2ti

$30 REWARD.

THE above reward is offered for the apprehension and delivery to me of each of the following deserters, viz: Joel W. Blackman, about 23 years of age, 6 feet high, light hair, blue eyes, light complexion; David J. Godwin, about 26 years of age, 5 feet, 10 inches high, black eyes, dark hair, dark complexion. They are supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Black River and Carver's Creek Districts in Cumberland County, near Fayetteville. They absented themselves from Camp about the 31st July 1862.

JAMES S. EVANS,
Captain Comp. F, 24th Reg., N. C. Troops,
Camp near Petersburg, Va.

Aug. 13, 1862. 54*4t

By WILKES MORRIS, Auctioneer.

CARGO SALE BY CATALOGUE.

Just Received per Steamer —— from ——.

ON Thursday morning, August 28th, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell at the Sales Rooms of Wilkes Morris, Auctioneer, No. 2, Granite Row, the entire cargo of Steamer ——, from ——.

DRY GOODS.

18 bales, 1,080 pieces Ginghams;
1 " 44 " White and Scarlet Flannel;
1 " 261 " Linen;
3 cases, 500 packs Pins;
10 " 6000 pounds Flax thread, assorted colors;
1 " 260 dozen Machine Thread;
1 " 600 dozen Linen Cambric Hdkfs;
5 bales, 300 pieces Black and White Prints;
2 " 120 " Plate "
1 " 58 " Black and Grey "
5 " 300 " Madder Prints;
2 Bales, 100 ps. Bleached Shirting, 33 in.;
4 " 200 " " " 36 in.;
1 " 61 " Black Silk Ribbon;
1 " 40 " Bro. Holland;
1 " 10 " Sydenbram;
1 " 4 " Extra heavy Milled, washed;
1 " 30 " Linen Huckaback and Honey Comb Toweling;
1 " 24 " Heavy Damask;
8 " 3200 doz. Coates' Spool Cotton;
1 " 200 Great Gross White Agate Buttons;
2 " 350 doz. Men and Youths' Merino Half Hose;
1 " 300 doz. prs. Kid Gloves, assorted;
1 " 30 doz. Hoop Skirts;
1 " 83 Great Gross Metal and Gaiter Buttons;
1 " 50 Gross best Skirt Steel;
1 " 30 doz. Men's Calico Linen Shirts;
1 " 30 " " White " "
1 " 130 " " Merino Drawers;
2 " 275 " " " Shirts;
35 " " Shetland "
100 " " Checkered best Shirts;
2 cases, 57 ps. Scotch Tweeds;
1 " 5 " Heavy Blue Cloth;
1 " 20 " White Linen Drill;
1 " 18 " Dark Grey Linen;
2 cases Prints, 80 pieces;
12 " 4,800 dozen Spools Clark's best Sewing Cotton, black and white;
2 " 100 pieces Negro Checks;
1 " 100 dozen Madras Hdk'fs;
9 " 380 pieces Bleached Shirting;
2 " 223 pieces Tape Checks;
1 " 75 pieces Chatte Checks;
4 " 250 Super India Rubber Coats;
1 " 200 pair Buskins.

STATIONERY.

56 reams Folio Paper;
10 " White Blotting do.;
21 " Pink do. do.;
180 " Blue Laid Commercial Note Paper;
100 " Cream Laid Letter do.;
50 " Extra Large Size Wrapping Paper.

TEA, DRUGS, &c.

15 chests Congou Tea;
2 " Souchong do.;
1 " Oolong do.;
2 " Imperial do.;
6 " Gunpowder do.;
6 " Hyson do.;
1 barrel Borax;
12 " Copperas;
1 keg Cream Tartar;
1 case Carb. Ammonia;
1 Flask Quicksilver.

BROOMS, BRUSHES, &c.

2 cases, 4 Gross Hair Brooms;
1 " 6 " Scrubbing Brushes;
1 " 620 Grey Polishing "
1 " 670 Cloth "
1 " 12 doz. Black Hearth "
1 " 600 sets Blacking "
1 " 3 doz. Bar Brooms;
600 Brushes and Brooms;
&c., &c., &c., &c.
HARRISS & HOWELL.

Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 19, 1862. 53ts

Horse and Mule Strayed.

FROM my stable on the 19th Inst., a fine BAY HORSE, 3 years old, has a splint lump on his right fore leg, just below the knee, and the left eye is white, commonly called glass eye. Also, a bay MULE about ten years old. No marks remembered.

I will compensate any person for all the trouble and expenses they may be in returning the above property to me.
W. C. TROY.

Aug 21 53-2t

State of North Carolina,

COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, A. D. 1862.

Richmond T. Long, Adm'r of Younger Newton, dec'd, *vs.* Murdoch Stephens and wife and others, Heirs-at-Law of Younger Newton, dec'd.

Petition to sell Lands and make Real Estate Assets.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of Court that Murdoch Stephens and his wife Lovedy reside beyond the limits of this State, and that Frank Wright and James Crowson are now beyond the limits of this State in the service of the Confederate States of America, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said defendants to be and appear at the next Term of this Worshipful Court to be held at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the 3d Monday of Oct. A. D. 1862, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise this petition will be heard ex parte, and judgment pro confesso be rendered as to them.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the 3d Monday in July 1862.

54*6tpd] L. H. WEBB, Clk.

A COMPROMISE WITH THE SOUTH AD

The Freeman's Journal and Ca of New York, has the follo ising necessity of "compro e whilst Confederacy: g war. The

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PRESIDENT

To the Senate tions of the people the government; and has been heightened the Co tion with which these suffer- It is orne.

try and good conduct of our troops, laiming the gratitude of the country, have further illustrated on hard fought fields, arked by exhibitions of individual prowess which can find but few parallels in ancient or modern times.

Our army has not faltered in any of the various trials to which it has been subjected, and the great body of the people has continued to manifest a zeal and unanimity which not only cheer the battle-stained soldier, but give assurance to the friends of constitutional liberty of our final triumph in the pending struggle against despotic usurpation.

The vast army which threatened the capital of the Confederacy has been defeated and driven from the lines of investment, and the enemy, repeatedly foiled in his efforts for its capture, is now seeking to raise new armies on a scale such as modern history does not record, to effect that subjugation of the South so often proclaimed as on the eve of accomplishment.

The perfidy which disregarded rights secured by compact, the madness which trampled on obligations made sacred by every consideration of honor, have been intensified by the malignity engendered by defeat. These passions have changed the character of the hostilities waged by our enemies, who are becoming daily less regardful of the usages of civilized war and the dictates of humanity. Rapine and wanton destruction of private property, war upon non-combatants, murder of captives, bloody threats to avenge the death of an invading soldiery by the slaughter of unarmed citizens, orders of banishment against peaceful families engaged in the cultivation of the soil, are some of the means used by our ruthless invaders to enforce the submission of a free people to foreign sway. Confiscation bills, of a character so atrocious as to ensure, if executed, the utter ruin of the entire population of these States, are passed by their Congress and approved by their Executive.

The moneyed obligations of the Confederate Government are forged by citizens of the United States, and publicly advertised for sale in their cities, with a notoriety which sufficiently attests the knowledge of their government; and its complicity in the crime is further evinced by the fact that the soldiers of the invading armies are found supplied with large quantities of these forged notes, as a means of despoiling the country people by fraud out of such portions of their property as armed violence may fail to reach. Two, at least, of the Generals of the United States are engaged, unchecked by their government, in exciting servile insurrection, and in arming and training slaves for warfare against their masters, citizens of the Confederacy. Another has been found, of instincts so brutal, as to invite the violence of his soldiery against the women of a captured city. Yet, the rebuke of civilized man has failed to evoke from the authorities of the U. S. one mark of disapprobation of his acts; nor is there any reason to suppose that the conduct of Benjamin F. Butler has failed to secure from his Government the sanction and applause with which it is known to have been greeted by the public meetings and portions of the press of the United States. To inquiries made of the Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, whether the atrocious conduct of some of their military commanders met the saction of that Government, answer has been evaded on the pretext that the inquiry was insulting; and no method remains for the repression of these enormities but such retributive justice as it may be found possible to execute.

Retaliation in kind for many of them is impracticable, for I have had occasion to remark in a former message that under no excess of provocation could our noble-hearted defenders be driven to wreak vengeance on unarmed men, on women, or on children. But stern and exemplary punishment can and must be meted out to the murderers and felons, who, disgracing the profession of arms, seek to make of public war the occasion for the commission of the most monstrous crimes.

Deeply as we regret the character of the contest into which we are about to be forced, we must accept it as an alternative which recent manifestations give us little hope can be avoided.

The exasperation of failure has aroused the worst passions of our enemies; a large portion of their people, even of their clergymen, now engage in urging an excited populace to the extreme of ferocity; and nothing remains but to vindicate our rights and maintain our existence by employing against our foe every energy and every resource at our disposal.

I append for your information a copy of the papers exhibiting the action of the government up to the present time, for the repression of the outrages committed on our people. Other measures now in progress will be submitted hereafter.

In inviting your attention to the legislation which the necessities of our condition require, those connected with the prosecution of the war command almost undivided attention.

The acts passed at your last session intended to secure the public defence by general enrollment, and to render uniform the rules governing troops in the service, have led to some unexpected criticism that is much to be regretted.

The efficiency of the law has been thus somewhat impaired, though it is not believed that in any of the States the popular mind has withheld its sanction from either the necessity or propriety of your legislation It is only by harmonious as well as zealous action that a government as new as ours, ushered into existence on the very eve of a great war, and unprovided with the material necessary for conducting hostilities on so vast a scale, can fulfil its duties. Upon you, who are fully informed of the acts and purposes of the government, and thoroughly imbued with the feelings and sentiments of the people, must reliance be placed to secure this great object. You can best devise the means for establishing that entire cooperation of the State and Confederate Governments which is essential to the well being of both at all times, but which is now indispensable to their very existence.

And if any legislation shall seem to you appropriate for adjusting differences of opinion, it will be my pleasure as well as duty to co-operate in any measure that may be devised for reconciling a just care for the public defence with proper deference for the most scrupulous susceptibilities of the State authorities.

The report of the secretary of the Treasury will exhibit in detail the operations of that department. It will be seen with satisfaction that the credit of the Government securities remains unimpaired, and that this credit is fully justified by the comparatively small amount of accumulated debt, notwithstanding the magnitude of our military operations.

The legislation of the last session provided for the purchase of supplies with the bonds of the Government; but the preference of the people for Treasury notes has been so marked that legislation is recommended to authorize an increase in the issue of Treasury notes, which the public service seems to require.

o grave inconvenience need be apprehended from this increased issue, as the provision of law by which these notes are convertible into eight per cent. bonds, forms an efficient and permanent safeguard against any serious depreciation of the currency.

Your attention is also invited to the means proposed by the Secretary for facilitating the preparation of these notes, and for guarding them against forgery. It is due to our people to state, that the manufacture of counterfeit notes does not exist within our limits, and that they are all imported from the Northern States.

The report of the Secretary of War, which is submitted, contains numerous suggestions for the legislation deemed desirable, in order to add to the efficiency of the service.

I invite your favorable consideration especially to those recommendations which are intended to secure the proper execution of the conscript law, and the consolidation of companies, battalions and regiments, when so reduced in strength as to impair that uniformity of organization which is necessary in the army, while an undue burthen is imposed on the treasury. The necessity for some legislation for controlling military transportation on the railroads, and improving their present defective condition, forces itself upon the attention of the government, and I trust you will be able to devise satisfactory measures for attaining this purpose.

The legislation on the subject of general officers involves the service in some difficulties which are pointed out by the Secretary, and for which the remedy suggested by him seems appropriate.

In connection with this subject, I am of opinion that prudence dictates some provision for the increase of the army in the event of emergencies not now anticipated. The very large increase of forces recently called into the field by the President of the United States, may render it necessary hereafter to extend the provisions of the conscript law so as to embrace persons between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five years. The vigor and efficiency of our present forces, their condition, and the skill and ability which distinguish their leaders, inspire the belief that no further enrollment will be necessary. But a wise foresight requires that, if a necessity should be suddenly developed during the recess of Congress requiring increased forces for our defence, means should exist for calling such forces into the field without awaiting the re-assembling of the Legislative Department of the Government.

In the election and appointment of officers for the provisional army, it was to be anticipated that mistakes would be made, and incompetent officers of all grades introduced into the service. In the absence of experience, and with no reliable guide for selection, Executive appointments, as well as elections, have been sometimes, unfortunate. The good of the service, the interests of our country, require that some means be devised for withdrawing the commissions of officers who are incompetent for the duties required by their position. And I trust you will find means for relieving the army of such officers by some mode more prompt and less wounding to their sensibility than the judgment of a court martial.

Within a recent period we have effected the object so long desired, of an arrangement for an exchange of prisoners, which is now being executed by delivery at the points agreed upon, and which will, it is hoped, speedily restore our brave and unfortunate countrymen to their places in the ranks of the army, from which, by the fortunes of war, they have been, for a time, separated. The details of the arrangement will be communicated to you in a special report, when further progress has been made in their execution.

Of the particulars concerning the operations of the War Department, you will be informed by the Secretary in his report, and the accompanying documents.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy embraces the operations and present condition of this branch of the public service, both afloat and ashore, the construction and equipment of armed vessels, at home and abroad, the manufacture of ordnance, and ordnance stores, and the establishment of workshops, and the development of our resources of coal and iron. Some legislation seems essential for securing crews for vessels.

The difficulties now experienced on this point are fully stated in the Secretary's report, and I invite your attention to providing a remedy.

The report of the Post Master General discloses the embarrassment which resulted in the postal service, from the occupation by the enemy of the Mississippi river, and portions of the territory of the different States The measures taken by the department for relieving these embarrassments as far as practicable are detailed in the report. It is a subject of congratulation that during the ten months that ended on the third March last the expenses of the department were largely decreased, whilst its revenue was augmented, as compared with a corresponding period, ending on the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty, when the postal service was conducted under the authority delegated to the United States.

Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to determine whether the measures heretofore devised by Congress will accomplish the end of bringing the expenditures of the Department within the limits of its own revenues by the first of March next, as required by the Constitution.

I am happy to inform you that, in spite both of blandishments and threats, used in profusion by the agents of the government of the United States, the Indian nations within the Confederacy have remained firm in their loyalty, and steadfast in the observance of their treaty engagements with this government. Nor has their fidelity been shaken by the fact that, owing to the vacancies in some of the offices of the agents and superintendents, delay has occurred in the payments of the annuities and allowances to which they are entitled. I now advise some provision authorizing payments to be made by other officers, in the absence of those specially charged by law with this duty.

We have never ceasing cause to be grateful for the favour with which God has protected our infant Confederacy, and it becomes us reverently to return our thanks and humbly to ask of his bounteousness that wisdom which is needful for the performance of the high trusts with which we are charged.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Richmond, Va., August 18, 1862.

McClellan at Fredericksburg.—Our latest advices leave no doubt of the fact that the young Napoleon of the Federal army has again "changed his base," and is now prepared with his grand army to co-operate with the forces of Pope along the line of the Rappahannock. The reports that have been industriously circulated that he was evacuating the Peninsula, are at length confirmed, and there seems to be no longer any doubt that he has swung round to Fredericksburg to act in conjunction with the Federal forces in that locality for the defence of Washington. Intelligence from Fredericksburg states that he arrived there on Friday, whether to assume command of the enemy's forces or to play second to his rival Pope, is not known.—*Richmond Dispatch, 18th.*

WILMINGTON MARKET—Aug. 20.

Beef Cattle 10 to 15; Bacon, hog round 38 to 40; Butter 55 to 65; Coffee $2 50; Corn Meal 1 70; Corn 1.45 to 1 50; Flour $19 to $20 for Superfine; Lard 32 to 35; Osnaburgs 42 to 45; Peanut Oil $4 to $5; Onions $4 per bushel; Potatoes, Irish, $3 to $4; Rice 6½ to 8; Sound Salt $8 50, $10, $10 50 to $12 per bushel; Sugar 35 to 60; Sheetings 35 to 42½; Yarn $4 to $5 per bunch; Tallow 30 to 35.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

FROM CAPT. MCLAUCHLIN'S CUMBERLAND COUNTY COMPANY.—We have received this morning the following gratifying letter from Capt. McLauchlin:—

AUGUST 12, 1862.

Messrs. Editors:—Please inform the friends of the "Carolina Boys" that although engaged in the battle of the 9th inst., on Rudson's farm—some seven miles from Culpeper Court House—*all are as yet safe.*

We are now stopped near Orange Court House to get provision, not knowing at what moment or in what direction we may start next. Our loss, as well as I can find out, is estimated at some five or six hundred. A prisoner brought in late yesterday evening, says that they lost in killed and wounded twenty-five hundred, and we have some six hundred prisoners. The loss in our entire Brigade (sixth Brigade) was only two killed and eleven wounded.

Yours, truly,
M. McR. McLAUCHLIN,
Capt. Co. K, 38th Reg't N. C. T.

FROM CAPT. MCRAE'S RICHMOND COUNTY COMPANY.—We are indebted to an occasional correspondent for the following:—

CAMP NEAR ORANGE COURT HOUSE,
ARMY OF SOUTHERN VA., Aug 12. 1862. }

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—On the evening of the 6th August, we were ordered to cook 3 days rations, rub up our guns, take 40 rounds of cartridges, strike tents, and march. The evening being excessively hot, it was thought best to march at night; the moon shone bright and the march was more pleasant at night than day. About 2 o'clock, A. M., we were ordered to halt on the side of a steep rocky hill. A rattle snake occasioned some excitement, but the men were so weary that regardless of snakes, they threw themselves on the rocks and slept soundly the balance of the night. On the 7th we traveled but a few miles and stopped to rest at Orange Court House The cavalry soon brought in about 50 yankee prisoners; some of their heads were considerably gashed, a fight having taken place that morning between the cavalry; several on both sides were killed. Between midnight and day, firing, sharp and spirited, was heard a few miles distant; another cavalry fight took place at Jones's Mills on the Rapidan River. We were roused from our slumbers, "shook the dew drops from our garments," and were soon on the march for the scene of conflict On we went at a double quick. We soon arrived at the Mill. The yankee cavalry fell back, and we pressed forward. The day was excessively hot and many gave out. Some fainted on the way, and I saw several poor fellows dying from exhaustion. But onward was the order, and on we went While we were advancing the artillery of the enemy opened on our front. We found that the enemy had taken position in a beautiful valley between a range of lofty mountains. Their line was in full view and was over a mile long, sustained by about 5,000 cavalry. They presented a grand and imposing spectacle. Our batteries opened upon them, and we were deployed into line of battle. Our batteries did good execution and their thunders were heard reverberating among the rocks of the mountains and echoing along Cedar Run and the opposite mountains. Amid a continual roar of musketry our whole line pressed forward and had the appearance of a fiery serpent. The enemy tried to flank us, but a well directed fire from Gen. Pender's Brigade, composed of the 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th N. C. Troops and Gen. Archer's gallant Tennesseeans, put a stop to this movement and many of the yankees were made to bite the dust. They took position behind a fence, but our gallant boys with a whoop and a yell pressed on. Gen. Pender's horse sank beneath him, but he was soon on another as cool as if nothing had happened. Gen. Winder was killed. His death is lamented by all; a braver man never unsheathed the sword. A gallant yankee officer was riding up and down the yankee lines, cheering his men and trying to get them to stand; but horse and rider were brought to the ground. It was getting dark, but the moon gave light enough to see how to shoot by guess, and we pressed on. The yankees broke, ran, vamosed. Many prisoners were taken, a great many arms, wagons, and several piece of artillery: about 2500 yankees were killed and wounded. Our loss about 600 in killed and wounded.

Our N. C. Regiments are getting small, many of them have not more than 150 men fit for duty. North Carolina is doing her whole duty and is the banner State. Gen. Jackson says that had it not been for North Carolinians we would have lost the battles at Richmond. We have stood for hours under the hottest fires, and I have not seen the first man flinch; and we are determined to go on and slay them hip and thigh. You should all be proud of the doings of our North Carolina boys in Virginia.

Gen. Pope's army is nothing more than a band of robbers; they lay the country waste where they go; not a cow, hog, horse, or stock of any sort to be seen. The inhabitants have all fled or been carried away captive.

We have fallen back a few miles and understand that the yankees are largely reinforced, and another engagement will no doubt soon take place, but Gens. Lee and Jackson and Hill are wide awake, and our brave boys are in good spirits and are ready for the conflict. They have a large army; I do not know their force. We bivouac on our arms every night.

Yours, truly,
PHILO.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—In the Hospital at Wilmington, on the 8th June last, Addison W. Clark, son of Dugald Clark, Esq. of Columbus county, a volunteer in J. R. Kelly's Co. 51st Reg't. He was only in his 16th year, but well grown, weighing 165 lbs. when 15 years of age. He was a promising youth, and had the good will of all his acquaintances, both young and old.

Standard please copy. Com

Of typhoid fever, in the Chimborazo Hospital, Richmond, Aug. 12, 1862, Daniel White Connelly, aged 20 years 8 months 14 days. He was a volunteer in Co. F, (Scotch Boys) 18th Reg't N. C. T., and mingled freely in the bloody contests in which his gallant Reg't was engaged before Richmond. He was beloved by all who knew him—amiable, generous and kind, he made friends in camp who now mourn his death as brothers,—yet we sorrow not as those who have no hope: his last words (with raised hands) were, "sweet, sweet, sweet." He was attended by an idolized brother during his sickness.

COM.

Deaths in Capt. Brown's Co from Mecklenburg, 37th Reg't: April 27, A. J Kerns. May 23, H. E. McAulay. July 25, Clement R. Nance. June 6, Serg't G. M. Wilson. June 22, T. S. Luckey. June 28, F. C. Williams. June 27, C. S. Wallace. June 29, T. C. Wilson, C. R. Williams and J. B. Blakeley. July 17, D. H. Fidler. July 8, Alex Worsham, from a wound in the Richmond battle. July 8, Corp'l John A. Bell. July 13, W. F. M. Blakeley. July 3, Jas. I Gibson.

In Wilmington, 10th Aug., Jas. D. McLure, of Capt. Kerr's Mecklenburg Co., aged 24.

In Richmond, July 7, of contusion from a spent ball in the Richmond battle, D. H. Johnston, of Mecklenburg, of Capt. McGee's Co., 34th Reg't, aged 26.

In New Hanover county, 2d inst., Serg't W. H. Alderman, aged 19, of the 18th Reg't.

At Petersburg, 11th inst., Rob't W. Barden, of Capt. Kenan's Co. 43d Reg't.

On the 29th July, of typhoid fever, Lieut. James H. Kerr, of the 1st N. C. State Troops, aged 19.

In Richmond, July 28, Samuel F. Gardner, of Rowan, 4th Reg't, aged 26.

At Chimborazo Hospital, Richmond, 5th inst., John Herring, of Co. E, 18th Reg't, aged 25 years.

Casualties in the 18th Reg't N. C. T., in the action of the 9th inst., at Slaughter's Mountain.—Company B—Killed: Private W R Browning. D—Capt Lee, Privates F Odom, C Waters severely wounded. E—Private Amos Malpas severely wounded. I—Serg't Jos Lanier leg amputated; Privates B L Clark severely wounded, Wm Peck, slightly wounded. G—Lieut F J Moore severely wounded. Serg't J W Stewart, Corp'l N A Marlow severely wounded; Privates M J Ward, M Brine, C Davis, A J Sikes slightly wounded; W Anderson fingers amputated.—*Wil. Journal.*

Popular Feeling in England.—The London Times uses the following strong language:

The feeling is universal that if by mediation we can do any good to both parties, we ought, at any risk of possible insult to do it. Failing in this, there is a feeling, which is now becoming very natural, that if we cannot stop the effusion of blood by mediation, we ought to give our whole moral weight to our own English kith and kin, who have so gallantly striven so long for their liberties against a mongrel race of plunderers and oppressors This is how our public put it. That is what is said, not only in London, but in Manchester and Liverpool, in Yorkshire, and in Leicester and Sussex.

What was the sentiment of sorrow at the madness of a great nation is now rapidly changing its character into admiration at the gallant defence which brave men are making for their liberties, and into indignation at the robbery and oppression they are suffering from alien hirelings, and from infamous men like Gen. Butler. This is, as we believe, the general feeling of this country; not a calculating or selfish policy, but a generous instinct to stay this waste of life, for the sake of both parties, if we can, or, failing that, to save the weaker party from annihilation.

☞ When soldiers who take the Observer move from one place to another without giving us notice, they are most unreasonable if they expect to get the paper at the new place while we continue to send it to the old one.

AN ARMY OF THIEVES.

The correspondent of the New York World gives the following account of the doings of his comrades in Pope's Yankee "Army of Virginia:"

CULPEPER C. H. Va., July 31.—The Army of Virginia has undergone a marked change in a very important particular. The new usage which has been instituted in regard to protection of Confederate property and the purpose of the Government to subsist the army as far as practicable upon the enemy's country, has produced a decided revolution in the feelings and practices of the soldiery, and one which seems to me very much to be regretted.

Unless these innovations are guarded by far more stringent safeguards against irregular and unauthorized plundering, we shall let loose upon the country at the close of the war, a torrent of unbridled and unscrupulous robbers. Rapid strides toward villainy have been made during the last few weeks. Men who at home would have shuddered at the suggestion of touching another's property, now appropriate remorselessly whatever comes in their reach. Thieving, they imagine, has now become an authorized practice, and, under the show of subsisting themselves, chickens, turkeys, hams, and corn, have become a lawful plunder, with little discrimination as to the character of circumstances of the original owner.

In a state of society where civil law has been laid aside, and military power exercises but an irregular and partial sway, men's consciences are not remarkably sensitive. Restraints innumerable control the propensities of men at home which here at the wars are entirely inactive, and a very mild opiate is sufficient to give quietude to the conscience of many a soldier when a chicken, pig, ham or other luxury tempts his gustatories. These new orders seem to be just that opiate, and have carried many a hitherto honest man over the dam, and made those who were before somewhat predatory in their habits, open, unblushing rascals.

It is to me a very serious and unfortunate state of facts when soldiers will rush in crowds upon the smoke-house of a farmer, and each quarrel with the other to get the first and greatest share. I blush when I state that on the march through a section of country, every spring-house is broken open, and butter, milk, eggs and cream are engulphed, almost before the place is reached by the men. Calves and sheep, and, in fact, anything and everything serviceable for meat or drink, or apparel, are not safe a moment after the approach of the army. Even things apparently useless are snatched up, because, it would seem, many men love to steal.

At a place where I not long ago spent a night, scarcely an article to which the fertility of a soldier could suggest the slightest use remained to the owner upon the following morning. There had been soldiers there, you might wager. Pans, kettles, dishcloths, pork, poultry, provisions and everything desirable had disappeared. The place was stript, and without any process of commissary or quartermaster. So it has been in innumerable instances. Many a family incapable of sustaining the slightest loss has been deprived of all.

I not long ago saw a dozen soldiers rushing headlong through a field, each anxious to get the first choice of three horses shading themselves quietly under a tree. The animals made their best time into the farthest corner of the field with the men close upon them; and the foremost ones caught their prizes and bridled them as if they had a perfect immunity in such sort of things. A scene followed. A young lady came out and besought the soldiers not to take her favorite pony. The soldiers were remorseless and unyielding, and the pony is now in the army.

I know a case where a family were just seating themselves to supper. Soldiers came that way, and going in, swallowed everything. That was not all, but whatever in doors and out of doors the soldiers wanted was readily appropriated, and the proprietor of the place told me sorrowfully that they had ruined him—he never could now get out of debt. I hardly regretted his misfortune so much on his account as for the influence of this thieving upon the soldiers. Unless a check is given to this promiscuous and unauthorized plundering, the discipline and value of the army will be destroyed; and when the enlistments have expired, we shall let loose a den of thieves upon the country.

One favorite form in which this will exhibit itself is in the passing of Philadelphia Confederate notes. Whenever we advance into a new section the floodgates are immediately opened and the *fac simile* Confederate notes are poured out upon the land. They pass readily, and seem to be taken gladly for whatever is held for sale. Bank notes and shinplasters are given for change. Horses and other valuable property are often purchased with this bogus currency. A party of soldiers entered a store, not long since, fortified with exhaustless quantities of V's and X's, and commenced trade. Forty pounds of sugar was first ordered, and the storekeeper, pleased with the sudden increase of business, called in his wife to assist in putting up the sweetness in small parcels. Seventy-five cents a pound was the cost. That was a small matter. Matches were purchased. Twenty-five cents per box was the charge. Tobacco also found a ready market. Each man provided himself with a straw hat; but the crowning act of all was the abstraction from the till of money already paid to the dealer for his goods, and the purchase of more goods with the same spurious medium.

Various arguments are used to justify this practice. They may not be such as would pacify a sensitive conscience, but they are made to answer in want of better ones. The genuine Confederate money, they say, payable six months after a treaty of peace with the United States, is entirely worthless, and the spurious can be no less so. Then some contend that to depreciate the enemy's currency by any means, is one of the wrongs which war makes right, and the more it is done the more the cause is helped. Still others think that the more injury is done to Confederates in any way, the sooner the rebellion will be crushed. "They (the Confederates) must begin to feel it in their pockets," is a favorite phrase. And so these practices are going on until I believe, if it is not checked, we shall unfit the men to be soldiers now or citizens hereafter. Such has been the influence of these new orders—this new way of dealing with the Confederates.

I find no fault with this policy of the Government toward the Confederates. But if this policy is to be pursued it must be regulated better than it has been thus far. Unless the discipline of the army is to be destroyed, and the morals of the men corrupted, stricter orders against private plundering must be enforced. Otherwise in failing to protect the rebels, we shall fail to protect ourselves.

Stolen Cotton and Tobacco Burnt.—The Louisville Democrat records the destruction by fire of the steamer Com. Perry, with 500 bales of cotton and a large quantity of tobacco, stolen during a trip down the Cumberland river into Tennessee. The steamer collapsed a flue and immediately caught fire. The passengers were all at the supper table. Many jumped overboard and were drowned. Others were blown into the river, killed by the concussion, &c.

A Heavy Arrival.—The Mobile Register has a seemingly authentic statement of a late heavy arrival for account of the Confederacy at a Confederate port. One million pounds of powder and thirty-five thousand stand of arms are among the items of the cargo, the aggregate value of which was such that the government agreed to pay £800,000 sterling on delivery—a sum equivalent, at present rates of exchange, to about $8,000,000.

Fayetteville Female High-School.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the 29th of September.

The scholastic year will be divided into two terms; the 1st of 18 weeks, commencing 29th of Sept. and ending 24th Dec.; the second of 27 weeks, commencing 1st of Jan'y and ending July 1st.

Parents and Guardians intending to patronize this School are earnestly requested to apply for circulars containing full particulars in regard to terms, &c., *before* the opening of the School.

Rev. WM. HOOPER, }
T. C. HOOPER, } Principals.

July 17, 1862. 43 t15Jpd

COTTON YARN.

No. 19 Hay Street.

C. P. MALLETT.

Jan'y 6, 1862. 88-

$30 REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery to the nearest Military Post, of ALEXANDER WALLACE, who deserted his company on or about 20th of March 1862. Said Wallace is 24 years old, 5 feet 11 inches high, red complexion, dark hair, blue eyes; he is a native of Moore County, and is probably in the vicinity of Carthage.

JAS. D. McIVER,
Capt. Co. H, 26th Reg't N. C. Troops.

Camp Johnson, 8 miles from Kinston, June 17. 36tf

$10 Reward.

I WILL pay the above reward for the apprehension and confinement of my man CALVIN, who ranaway from me about three weeks ago.

I will also pay a reward of Fifty Dollars for sufficient evidence to convict any person of barboring him. Calvin is about 42 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, black, and weighs about 150 pounds; he wears small gold rings in his ears He is a boat or ship carpenter, and well known about Fayetteville and Wilmington. He sometimes calls himself Calvin Johnson.

THEO. EVANS.

June 30, 1862. 38tf

Groceries! Groceries!!

A LARGE and well selected Stock of FAMILY GROCERIES always on hand, consisting of

Bacon-Sides, Mess Pork, Mullets, Macker
Nos. 1 and 2, Molasses, Sugars of al
grades, Tobacco, Cigars,

And all other articles usually kept in a Wholesale Grocery Establishment

COX, KENDALL & CO.

Wilmington, April 2, 1861. 10-tf

OIL AND LAMP BLACK.

TANNERS' and LUBRICATING OIL.
LAMP BLACK in barrels. For sale by
JOS. R. BLOSSOM & CO.,
Wilmington, N. C.

March 7. 6-tf

Home-Made Envelopes.

MANUFACTURED by Thos. H. Tillinghast, Fayetteville, may be had of the undersigned, wholesale or retail, for cash E. J. HALE & SONS.

Jan. 6, 1862.

After this date I will pay Four Cents per pound for rags delivered in Fayetteville, or at my mills on Rockfish.

D. MURPHY.

Aug 1. 1862. 85-

WANTED.

I WISH to purchase SEVERAL YOUNG NEGROES, for which I will pay the highest Market prices. Those having Negroes for sale would do well to address me at Raleigh, N. C., where I can be found at any time.

P. J. STERNE.

July 29. 47 1mpd

J. J. COX. W. P. KENDALL. J. S. KENDALL

COX, KENDALL & CO.,

Commission Merchants

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 11 & 12 North Water St.,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders from the Country promptly executed.
☞ Particular attention given to the sale of Cotton and other produce.

April 2, 1861. 10-tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 28, 1861 84tf

G. W. BULLARD,

Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT and PERSONAL attention will be given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, Lumber, Timber, and all other country produce.

REFER TO
O. G. PARSLEY, Pres't Com. Bank at Wilmington.
JOHN DAWSON, " B. N. C., at do.
Messrs. H. & E. J. LILLY, }
Messrs. PEMBERTON & SLOAN, } Fayetteville.
A. PARKER, Esq., Harnett County, N. C.

May 7, 1860. 15tf

WM. McL. McKAY,

Attorney at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Moore and Robeson Counties. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his hands.

Oct. 17, 1859. 58-tf

RORY McNAIR,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

LUMBERTON, N. C.

WILL attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland. All business intrusted to him will receive prompt attention and collections punctually remitted.

Oct. 6, 1859. 55tf

DENTAL NOTICE.

R. SCOTT can be seen in his office, 2 doors east of the market, at his regular office hours from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M.

Sept. 13, 1861. 57-tf

☞ **Dr. Scott gives notice that he** will be absent from Fayetteville for a few weeks.

Fayetteville, June 13, 1862. 34tf

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in Groceries,

AND IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Hardware and Cutlery, Swedes Iron, &c.,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

July 2, 1861. 36tf

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber would sell his house and lot in Wadesboro', together with about 600 acres of land reaching within three miles of the Village (if desirable) The dwelling house is large, and the lot the most desirable in the up-country, containing near fifty acres of land. Should any one desire to move further up the country, he would sell them a finely improved house and lot in Spartanburg, S. C., together with a good tract of land near the place.

J. P. SMITH.

Aug. 7. 49 3mpd

ARMY HARNESS.

I AM prepared to manufacture all kinds of Wagon Harness for Army use. I tan my leather and can give good bargains. Agents will do well to send their orders to me as they shall have prompt attention, and sent off in quick dispatch. JOHN CARTER.

Goldston P. O., Chatham Co.: N. C., }
June 13, 1862. } 34tf

The Stockholders of the Fayetteville & Albemarle Plank Road Co., will take notice that the Annual Meeting will be held in the Town of Fayetteville, in the Town Hall, on the first Friday in September, at 12 o'clock.

O. HADLEY, Pres't.

July 31, 1862. 50tm

COPPERAS

FOR Sale by TYSOR & JOHNSON.

Orders sent to McIver's Depot, F. & W. Railroad, will be attended to.

July 8. 89-

Hillsboro' Military Academy.

THE fourth Academic year of this Institution commenced on March 6th. The charges for a Cadet begin with the month of entrance. For circulars containing terms, &c., address

Maj WM. M. GORDON,
Supt. H. M. A., Hillsboro', N. C.

June 12, 1862. 33-3mpd

LOOK AT THIS!

THE FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL,

Fronting 300 feet and in the business portion of the Town,

contains more spacious and well ventilated Rooms than any Hotel in the State,

and my Patrons say my Condiments are very good for the times.

T. WADDILL, Proprietor.

May 20, 1862. 27y

THE

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE,

(XXV VOLUME.)

A Religious Family Newspaper,

And an organ of the

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

IN THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY,

Is published at

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA,

AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM,

INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

Any person sending TWENTY DOLLARS *for subscriptions is entitled to a copy without charge for one year.*

E. H. MYERS, Editor.

Augusta, Ga., Aug. 12. 51-4t

OAK WOOD WANTED.

WANTED, 200 cords GOOD OAK WOOD, delivered at Foundry or on the Western Railroad.

D. ANDERSON.

Aug. 13. 51tf

Wanted Immediately.

A MAN who is thoroughly acquainted with the process of burning OAK COAL. One who can come well recommended will find steady employment and high wages. Apply to D. ANDERSON.

Aug. 13. 51tf

BLUE VITRIOL.

THE subscribers are manufacturing BLUE VITRIOL Orders sent to McIver's Depot, the terminus of the Coalfields Railroad, will receive prompt attention. A specimen may be seen at the Observer Office, Fayetteville.

TYSOR & JOHNSON

Aug. 15. 52tf

Twenty-five Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, his negro boy MOSES. He is 21 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, robust, long feet and very much turned out at the toes, and looks down when spoken to. He was seen at McPhaul's Mills in Robeson county on the 21st ult., and was in Fayetteville about three weeks ago. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me or for his confinement in any jail so that I get him.

W. D. JOHNSON

Bennettsville, S. C., Aug. 14, 1862. 52tf

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having obtained special letters of Administration on the Estate of John H Hodges, dec'd, will offer for sale, on the 6th of September next, at the residence of James Hodges,

One firstrate Threshing Machine, one Turpentine Still and Fixtures, lot of Staves, lot of Bacon and Lard, one Fine Cavalry Horse, with all the necessary fixtures for immediate service, lot of Oats and other articles.

Terms at sale.

JAMES HODGES, }
NEILL S. STEWART, } Adm'rs.

Aug. 12, 1862. 52*3tpd

NOTICE--$30 REWARD.

A REWARD of $30 and traveling expenses will be paid to any one who will apprehend and deliver in Camp, JAMES TINER, who deserted from Co. E, 52d Reg't N. C. T., May 27th; or a suitable reward will be given for his lodgment in jail at Rockingham, Richmond county, and information given me of the fact I also notify all those who are absent without leave to report themselves forthwith, or they will be dealt with as deserters; and all who are absent on sick furlough are required to forward a certificate of disability weekly, or they will be considered deserters and dealt with as such. The abuse of such furloughs is now operating against any privilege of the kind being granted to many worthy soldiers now in the Army, who are denied the same on account of the unworthy conduct of others. If unable to do duty, send in a weekly certificate from a regular physician; if not, report in person and fill your place as a soldier.

B. F. LITTLE,
Capt. Co. E, 52d Reg't N. C. T.
Proctor's Creek, Va., Martin's Brigade.

By order of
J. K. MARSHALL,
Col. Comd'g 52d Reg't N. C. T.

Aug 7, 1862. 50*3t

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1862.

Elizabeth Loflin, *vs.* W. B. Loflin, John K. Loflin and others.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Elizabeth Epps, wife of Marvel Epps, and Margaret Burton, wife of Pleasant Burton, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants to be and appear at the next Term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the 1st Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or the same will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, J. S. Spencer, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Troy, the first Monday of July 1862.

44*6w] J. S. SPENCER, Clk.

W. H. ALLEN,

Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 22 11-1m*tf

TAKEN UP,

ONE Roan HORSE, about 14 years old, branded C. S. Also, one Bay Horse MULE, supposed to be about 15 years old. The owners will please come forward, prove property and take them away.

A. J. SLOAN.

Martha's Vineyard, N. C., Aug. 4, 1862. 50*6tpd

Florence and Fayetteville Rail Road.

UNDER the provisions of an Ordinance of the Convention of North Carolina, Books will be opened on the 16th June at the following places and under the direction of the following persons, to receive subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the "Florence & Fayetteville Rail Road Co." Shares One Hundred Dollars each.

At the Rail Road Office in Fayetteville.—Under the direction of the General Commissioners, A. A. McKethan, D. A. Ray, A. W. Steel, Wm. McL. McKay and Jno. M. Rose.

At the Red Springs.—Under the direction of Hector McNeill, Wm. J. Stewart, Jas. A. Smith, Dan'l C. McNeill and Col. Alex. McMillan, or any one of them.

At Floral College.—Under the direction of Dr. Neill McNair, Dr. A. D. McLean, Archibald Smith, Edmund Lilly and Col. Alexander Watson, or any one of them.

At Queensdale.—Under the direction of Murdock McRae, D. McLeod, D. McCallum, Jas McRae, Jr., and J. H. McQueen, or any one of them.

At Alfordsville.—Under the direction of John Purcell, Jno. McNair, Sion Alford, Dugald McCallum and Jno. McCallum, or any one of them.

The Subscription Books will remain open for the space of 60 days. When a sufficient sum is subscribed the Company will be organized for the purpose of building the Road.

A. A. McKETHAN,
D. A. RAY,
A. W. STEEL,
WM. McL. McKAY,
JNO. M. ROSE,
General Commissioners.

Fayetteville, June 7, 1862. 82tf